INSURANCE.
Indian Insurance Companies are national concerns.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.
Indian Merchants therefore must support them.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1555.

VOL. XVI NO 284-- BOMBAY WEDNESDAY NOVEMBER 21 1928 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

(Calling at Malta every alternate week.)

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1928			
24 Nov.	Macedonia* ..	All vessels will now sail direct from Bombay without transhipment at Aden.	11,120
1 Dec.	Rampura ..		16,001
8 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
15 „	Razmak ..		10,602
22 „	Malwa* ..		10,953
29 „	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
1929			
5 Jan.	Naldera* ..		16,082
12 „	Rajputana ..		16,568
19 „	Mantua* ..		10,946
26 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
2 Feb.	Narkunda x ..		16,572
9 „	Kanpura ..		16, 01
16 „	Dorea* ..		10,953
23 „	Razmak ..		10,602
2 Mar.	Moultan x ..		20,847
9 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
16 „	Rawalpindi @		16,619
23 „	Rajputana ..		16,568
30 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
6 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
13 „	Kanpura ..		16,601
20 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 „	Naldera* ..		16,089
4 May	Viceroy of India ..		19,000
11 „	Mantua* ..		10,946
18 „	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
25 „	Narkunda x..		16,572
1 June	Macedonia ..		11,000

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST AND SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon	2nd Saloon
To London and back by sea	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
1928		
6th Dec.	Domala ..	8,441
1929		
21st Mar.	Dumana* ..	8427
11th Apr.	Domala* ..	8441

* On and after the 21st March, 1929 these two vessels will be one class ships.

Fares as follows:—

		Single	Return
Bombay to Plymouth	A	£64	£112
	B	£60	£105
	C	£56	£98

SHIPPING

N.Y.K

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
Kashima Maru ..	10000	....	@28 Nov
*Hakodate Maru	5303	15 Nov.	29 „
Hakone Maru ..	10500	....	@12Dec.
Tamba Maru ..	5845	30 Nov.	14 „
Suwa Maru ..	10700	....	@26 „
Fushimi Maru ..	10936	....	@9 Jan.
Fuku Maru ..	6750	17 Dec.	29 Dec.
Tomiura Maru ..	3821	22 „	30 „

* Do not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Haruna Maru ..	10500	29 Nov	16 Dec.
Kitano Maru ..	7952	13 Dec.	30 „
Kamo Maru ..	7955	27 „	13 Jan.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong.	From Kobe.
Shinyo Maru ..	22000	27 Nov.	4 Dec.
Siberia Maru ..	11790	11 Dec.	18 „

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan-Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone No. 20279, 23738.
Telegrams:- "YUSEN".

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1928 Date about		
7th Dec.	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.
*19 „	Kidderpore ..	Straits China and Japan.
21st „	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
1929. 4th Jan.	Moultan ..	Colombo and Australia.
18th „	Macedonia ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
1st Feby.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.
15th „	Malwa ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan

* Cargo only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928		
21st Nov	Karagola ..	East and South Africa
21st „	Bankura ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
23rd „	Varela ..	Busreh via Karachi
24th „	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.
26th „	Vita ..	Karachi via PortOkha & Cutch Mandvi.
12th Dec.	Ellora ..	Mombasa only

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only: Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thurs/Fridays, and Saturdays, every week. The departure of the Karachi/Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs/Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road Fort, Bombay

SHIPPING

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo
3. Calcutta, and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

BANKING.

Bank of Baroda Ld.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 30,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 23,00,000

HEAD OFFICE.
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalloi, Dwarka, Kadi and Kadjan.

DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman)
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P Hari bhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda.)
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad.)
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M. A., LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M. A. (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda
R. B. Govindbhai Mathibhai Desai. Naib Dewan, Baroda.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs 300 to Rs 1,30,000 at the rate of Rs. 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock, at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application

SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 2 2/4 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE.
General Manager.

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES. Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS.
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 82,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

BANKING

Allahabad Bank Ltd.

Established 1865.
Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limited.

Authorised and Subscribed Capital	Rs. 40,00,000
Capital called up	Rs 35,50,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 44,50,000

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.
BRANCHES AND SUB-AGENCIES.
Allahabad, Allahabad City, Amritsar, Aminabad Park, Bareilly, Benares, Bombay, Cawnpore City, Cawnpore, Chandausi, Dehra Dun, Delhi, Etawah, Fyzabad, Gorakhpur, Hapur, Hathras, Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Lahore, Lucknow, Lucknow City, Lyallpur, Meerut, Moradabad, Mussoorie, Muttra, Nagpur, Naini Tal, Patna, Rae Bareli, Raipur, Rangoon, Shahjahanpur and Sitapur.
CORRESPONDENTS.
In all the principal towns throughout India.
LONDON BANKERS.
The P. and O. Banking Corpn. Ltd.
The National Provincial Bank Ltd.
Banking business of every description transacted.
Copy of rules may be had on application to Head Office or to any of the Branches.
PASSENGER LETTERS OF CREDIT are obtainable which can be cashed on BOARD any vessel of the P. and O. S. N. Co., the B. I. S. N. Co. (Home Line) or the Orient Line.

Allahabad Bank Building,
Apollo Street,
Bombay.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Captial	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	„ 100,000,000
Reserved Fund	„ 102,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	Seattle
Bombay	London	Singapore.
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Shimonoseki
Calcutta	Lyons	Sourabaya
Canton	Manila	San Francisco
Changchun	Marunouchi	Samarang
Darien	Nagasaki	Shanghai
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sydney
Hamburg	New York	Tientsin
Jankow	Nagoya	Tokyo
Harbin	Osaka	Tsinan
Hongkong	Peking	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
Opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100 000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

J. WASHIO
Manager.

A Sure Cure
FOR
Indigestion, Brain-fag
Weak memory, etc.
TheAtank Nigrah Pills

Rupee ONE only for a tin (32 pills)

For particulars write to—
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar.)

Bombay Office—Kalbadevi Road.

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH
For Your Clothes
why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors
Araujo Fernandes & Co..
Merchant Tailors,
Princess Street : : : BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

NATIONAL
INSURANCE Co., Ltd., (Estd. 1906.)
HEAD OFFICE:—7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
Fund Exceeds Rs. 1,20,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed „ 80,00,000.

The Progressive Indian Insurance Company
Only office to pay interest on claims.
EVERY YEAR A RECORD YEAR.

	1926.	1927.
Premium Income ..	Rs. 19,79,361	Rs. 22,80,000
New Business	„ 82,74,000	„ 93,65,000
Life Assurance Fund ..	„ 94,49,100	„ 1,07,00,000

ATTRACTIVE FEATURES:
Financial Security absolute. | Low rates of premium.
Prompt Settlement of Claims. | High rates of Bonus.
Wide choice of Policies. | Liberal Surrender & Loan Values.
Marriage and Future Policies are a speciality.

For Prospectus and Forms please write to the Bombay Branch: Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

INSURE WITH THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL.
The HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LD.
TRUSTEE—GOVT. OFFICIAL TRUSTEE.
NO SHARE-HOLDERS (ESTABLISHED 1891) NO CAPITALISTS
Claims paid over ... ... Rs. 500,000
Insurance fund over ... ... Rs. 400,000
COMPARE WITH OTHERS ITS GREAT AGE, SECURITY, MANAGEMENT AND ABSOLUTELY THE LOWEST RATES
CASH BONUS in the shape of difference of premium with the Bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.
For particulars apply to:—
P. C. RAY, M.A., B.L., Secretary, 309, Bowbazar St., Calcutta.
AGENCY APPLICATIONS INVITED.

WESTERN INDIA
Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
SATARA CITY.
PRE-EMINENT among
INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.
UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per 1000 p.a.	
W. Life	End
Rs. 22-1-2	Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!
(1) Life Assurance Fund Rs. 10,64,993
(2) Total Undivided Reserve Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.
NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For agency and other particulars please apply.

THE
EAST & WEST
INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD
Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY
Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.
Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in Life Insurance.
Several new attractive plans
Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions
For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the:—
SECRETARIES Bombay

SAVE EYES
of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Ask for Cocoanut Brand only. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. For free particulars write to:
NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Agents: Kemp & Co., Charni Rd., Bombay.
J. Tirath & Co., Bunder Rd., Karachi.
Tele. Address:—"Uleer" Kandi.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund Ltd.
ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 23-25, Hamam Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,78,200.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost. 25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers in First 12 months' subscription.
For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay Chronicle

SCHEDULE OF RATES FOR SUBSCRIPTION.
DAILY EDITION.

	Local. Rs. a.	Mofussil. Rs. a.
Yearly	20 0	25 0
Half-Yearly	10 0	12 8
Quarterly	5 0	6 4
Monthly	1.14	2 4

SINGLE COPY, ONE ANNA.
Subscription to Foreign Countries will be Rs. 36 per year.

SUNDAY EDITION.
Yearly ..... Rs. 4 Rs. 5.

Foreign Rs. 7.

SINGLE COPY, ONE AND HALF ANNA.
PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.
Terms:—CASH with order.
INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be used for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A GRADUATE with Persian as his second Language for the M. S. M. High School, Dharampur. Apply sharp stating terms, previous experience, etc., with testimonials to the SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION, Dharampur State.
A 31365

POST A. D. C. to His Highness (2) Salary 1,000, (3) Must have good knowledge of English, Hindi and Games. Knowledge of French will be extra recommendation. Will be guided in all matters of leave travelling allowance security, pensions etc. by State Rules. Apply with photograph, (which will not be returned and without which no applications will be considered) before 1st December, 1928. The PRIVATE SECRETARY to His Highness Shri Sawai Maharaj Dev., Alwar.
A 31313

POST—BAND MASTER. Salary up to Rs. 300/- Must have experience of both brass and string instruments, and be conversant with Indian Music. Will be guided in all matters of leave, travelling allowance, security, pension, etc., by State Rules. Apply with photograph and copies of testimonials, which will not be returned and without which no applications will be considered, before 15th. December, 1928, to the ARMY MINISTER, in His Highness' Government, Alwar.
A 31370.

WANTED—English knowing capable and influential DISTRICT AGENTS by a well established Insurance concern, possessing Government Securities to canvass Life Assurance Policies upto Rs. 500/- without Medical Examination. Liberal Commission allowed to working Agents. For particulars apply to The SECRETARY, NATIONAL PROVIDENT COMPANY, LIMITED, 128, The Mall, Cawnpore.
A 31374

HOUSES & FLATS WANTED

TO LET—Large shed, suitable for Godowns, Metal Factory, Printing Press, Aerated Factory, Motor Garages, Mechanic Shops, or similar purposes in Girgaum locality. Apply to Mr. PARMANAND, China Baug, Girgaum Back Road, between 8 and 10 a. m.
C 1283

BOOKS.

UNITED KARNATAKA—Price 1-8-0 Every thing about Karnataka, its past, present and future. Profusely illustrated and beautifully bound, with maps and charts. It is a well-thought out case for Karnataka Unification also. Karnataka Shikshana Samiti, Dharwar.
L 31354.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

SETH GORDHANDAS SUNDERDAS MEDICAL COLLEGE, BOMBAY.

(POST-GRADUATE COURSE OF INSTRUCTION IN MEDICINE).

A SPECIAL POST-GRADUATE COURSE of Instruction in Medicine will be held at the Seth G. S. Medical College and King Edward VII Memorial Hospital, commencing from the 14th January, 1929, for which a fee of Rs. 200/- will be charged. The course is particularly intended for those going up for the M. D. Examination. Others will be admitted, provided there is room.

Those of the medical students who intend to join this Class are requested to send in their Applications by Registered Post, so as to reach the Dean's Office by the 20th December, 1928, the latest.

Information as regards the Syllabus of the course can be obtained from the Dean's Office, personally, during office hours, or by an application through the post.

JIVRAJ N. MEHTA,
Dean.

Bombay (12),
Dated 19th November, 1928.
31380

WANTED.

FOR a long established Indian Life Office in Bombay, a very able, experienced and energetic SECRETARY. Must be capable of taking complete charge of office and organizing agencies. Good salary and prospects to the right man. Apply up to 7th December with testimonials and particulars as to experience, age and nationality to Box No. 2206, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
31382

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of an Accountant. Those who have at least passed their Matriculation Examination or School-leaving and are strong in Arithmetic need only apply stating cast, age, terms of payment, etc., with testimonials as regards previous experience of the line before 3rd December, 1928.

Apply Box No. 2205, Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle."
Date: 19-11-1928.
31383

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2010 of 1927.

ARDESHIR N. DOSSABHOY . Plaintiff.

versus

MAHOMED SADAK MAHOMED HUSEIN NARMAWALLA . Defendant.

Pursuant to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 14th day of June, 1928, the Defendant's half share or undivided moiety in the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of December, 1928, at the hour of 4-30 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Fezendari land or ground together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house consisting of one and a half compartment standing thereon, situate, lying and being at the corner of Shaikh Ali Janjikar Street and Sarang Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Town and Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 27 (twenty-seven) square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2085, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 131 and Street Nos. 130-132, Sarang Street, and Cadastral Survey No. 554 of Mandvi Division, and which all premises are bounded as follows: That is to say, on or towards the North by the house of Memon Ahmed Esmail, on or towards the East by the Baloo Sarang Street, on or towards the South by the said Shaikh Ali Janjikar Street, and on or towards the West by the property of Abdul Latiff bin Mahomed Habib Gufry.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. KHARAS AND CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 24, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 10th October, 1928.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
31307

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of GOHARALLI JIVABHOY alias GOHERALLY JEEVABHOY alias GOHERALI JIVABHOY alias GOHERALLY JEEVABHOY alias GOHERALLY JEEVABHOY alias GOHERALLY JEEVABHOY alias GOHERALLY JIVABHOY alias GOHERALLY JEEVABHOY alias GOHERALLY JIVABHOY alias GOHARALI JIVABHAI alias GAUHERALLI JIVABHOY alias GOWHERALI JIVABHAI, late of Bombay, Sulemani (Shiah) Muslim Inhabitant, a Merchant ..... Deceased.

KAMBARALLY GOHARALLI JIVABHOY, also of Bombay, Sulemani (Shiah) Muslim Inhabitant, a son of the deceased abovenamed, residing at Mahim, outside the Fort ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of letters of administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Nineteenth day of November in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Twenty-eight, and in the Nineteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

The 19th day of November, 1928.
Mr. N. A. VESUVALA,
Petitioner's Attorney.
31381

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 956 of 1926.

KURPAL NENSEY ..... Plaintiff.

vs

LALJI NARSEY and another ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale, made in the above Suit and bearing date the 20th day of March, 1928, the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Hon'le Court at his Office in the Court House on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of December, 1928, at the hour of 4-45 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Mahim Lady Jamshedji Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and which is of Mahim Pension and Tax Tenure and known by the name of "Nathu Pitamber Wadi", containing by admeasurement 220 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Book of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's New No. 3515 and New Survey No. 1|104 and Municipal Ward No. 5798 and Street No. 274 and Cadastral Survey No. 1|830, Mahim Division, and bounded on the North, South and East and West by the property of the Vendor together with the hut, structure, premises, etc., erected and standing thereon, and all the tad and other trees grown thereon and the right of way and the use of the water of the well standing on the Vendor's land.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Upper Mahim, Lady Jamshedji Road and which is of Mahim Pension Tax Tenure and known by the name of "Nathu Pitamber Wadi", containing by admeasurement 1,368 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's New No. 2515 and New Survey No. 1|104 and Municipal Ward No. 5798 and Street No. 274 and Cadastral Survey No. 830, Mahim Division, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the house of Mistry Jusub Habib, on or towards the South by the Card Road and beyond that by the land of Nathu Balji, on or towards the West by Card Road and on or towards the North Chawl of Abdul Rehman Ebrahimji together with the hut, structures, premises, etc., erected and standing thereon, and all the tad and other trees grown and the well thereon.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Davalji and Dipchand, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 76, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 31st day of October, 1928.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
31377

NOTICE

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIFF SECUNDERABAD.
S. C. Suit No. 716 of 1928.

CHATHURBHUJ HAJARIMULL ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

SANGA VENKAYYA, Master Tailor, Dekata Bazaar, Ahmedabad ..... Defendant.

Case for:—27-11-28.

THE Defendant is hereby given notice that the above suit against him for H. S. Rs. 128-12-0 due on a pronote, is posted for 27-11-28 for final disposal. If the Defendant should fail to appear on that day, the case will be heard exparte.

By Order,
(Sd.) C. RANGACHAR, M.A., LL.B.,
Pleader for Plaintiff,
Secunderabad.
31379

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A beautiful Diary of 336 pages for four annas postage Stamps.
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UPTO THURSDAY ONLY
DAILY at 6-15 & 10 P.M.
DOROTHY MACKAILL
AND
JACK MULHALL
In a screaming Broadway Farce
LADIES' NIGHT
IN A
TURKISH BATH
On FRIDAY, the 23rd November at 6-15 and 10 p. m. only
SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT
Of
DENISHAWN DANCER
GRACE BORROUGHS
In a Series of
DANCE INTERPRETATIONS OF INDIA
An Entirely New Presentations
BEAUTIFUL COSTUME
INDIVIDUAL MUSIC
Together with a splendid Picture Programme

The Hindustan Cinema Film Co.'s
BRAND NEW HISTORICAL & MYTHOLOGICAL FILM.
BHAKTA DAMAJI
BHAKTA DAMAJI
BHAKTA DAMAJI
An Episode in Maratha History
Will be screened from
SATURDAY, 17-11-28.
AND
THROUGHOUT THE WEEK!
AT THE
NOVELTY CINEMA
Grant Road, Tram Terminus.
DON'T MISS TO SEE
This Immortal Episode in Maratha History on the Screen!
Apply for booking to the
HINDUSTAN CINEMA FILM Co.
Balaji House, Girgaum Back Road, BOMBAY.

Owing to Public demand
IMPERIAL CINEMA
Continues for One Week More
Imperial Film Co.'s
GRAND PRODUCTION
"Puran-Bhagat"
Featuring
Miss ARMELINE, Miss JILLOO, Miss GOHARJAN, Mr. JAMSETJI and other well known Stars
To miss to repent
DAILY FOUR SHOWS
at 5 7, 9 and 11 p.m.
EXTRA SHOWS on Sat., Sunday and Bank Holidays at 3 p.m.
Coming next Saturday—
Shree Jagdish Filmy Co.s Film
"SHAMSHER PRATIGNYA."

HIGHLY APPRECIATED BY THE PUBLIC
SECOND WEEK SECOND WEEK
Krishna's Social Production
NILAM - MANEK
MANEK—MISS GULAB
NILAM—MISS RAMPYARI
A beautiful Social Story based on high class principles. All Ladies are requested to see this picture.
TIME AS USUAL.
KRISHNA CINEMA
DUBASH THEATRE, New Charni Road.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p. m.
BANVARD MUSICAL COMEDY CO.
REVUE OF REVIEWS
BOOKING AT ROSE & CO., After 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-15, 8-15, and 10 p.m.
THE BATTLES OF CORONEL
AND
FALKLAND ISLANDS
ADMIRAL STURDEE'S FAMOUS VICTORY PORTRAYED WITH GRIM AND VIVID REALISM!

MADAN THEATRES, LTD.
PRESENT AT
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TO-DAY 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
ON THE "BATTLE FRONT"
With a Newly Married Couple
THE FIRST YEAR
WITH
MATT MOORE
AND
KATHRYN PERRY
A year of laughter packed into an hour and a half of excellent entertainment.
ALSO
GENE TUNNEY
AND
TOM HEENEY FIGHT

EDWARD THEATRE
A great opportunity for LOVERS OF INDIAN MUSIC
Last two Concerts
Of Vocal and Instrumental Music
By
Sangeet Ratna Prof. ABDUL KAREEM KHAN and his Pupil SRI MATI SARSWATI BAI
TIME:—
Saturday, 24th November at 9-30 p.m.
Sunday, 25th November at 4 p.m.
PRICES:—5-12, 4-8, 3-6, 2-4, 1-2 and 0-9
(Including Tax)
Booking at the Theatre.

THE Bombay Life
ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.,
(Established in India 1903)
It will be worth your while to obtain a copy of the Prospectus of the 'BOMBAY LIFE' before insuring your life elsewhere.
Excellent prospects to Agents
For particulars please write to—
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AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF MOVEABLE CONTENTS OF LITHO PRESS KNOWN AS SHREE KARUNESH LITHO PRESS.

By order of Manager, Bank of India, Ltd., and on account and risk of the Estate of the Deceased P. R. Kharkare Mortgagor to the Bank, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by public auction on MONDAY, 26th November, 1928, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Girgaum, Tribhovan Road, behind Bungalow of Sir Mangaldas Nathoobhai, where the said press is situated the moveable contents of the Press consisting of Litho Printing Machineries of J. Red Cliff & Sons, viz. Quart double Royal and Dami Litho Printing Machineries, Litho Hand Press, quart double foolscape press, 2 electric motors with shafting pulleys, cutting machines punching stitching, perforating, copper plating machineries, varnishing machines, Litho Stones with and without designs, sundry printing materials, stationery and furnitures. All the said articles will be open to inspection on the premises three days before the date of the auction.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

BENNET & CO.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS,
123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Sale of Valuable Immoveable Property, situate at Khetwadi 10th Lane, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th November, 1928, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises under instructions from the owner of the property:—

Quit and ground rent tenure land with building, godowns and other erection thereon found to contain on actual admeasurement 1996 sq. yards or thereabouts and situate at Khetwadi 10th Lane, Bombay, bearing Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 9136, New Survey No. 5505 and Cadastral Survey No. 1040 of Girgaum Division and assessed by the Bombay Municipality now under "D" Ward No. 2012-13, Street No. 1 & 2

For Full printed particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned. Documents relating to the property can be seen at the office of Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort.

SORABJI COWASJI & CO.

NEW INDIA
ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Capital Authorised	Rs.	6,00,00,000
„ Subscribed	„	3,56,05,275
„ Paid-up	„	71,21,055
TOTAL FUNDS	„	1,15,36,676

Insure now, before you suffer loss.

Fire, Marine, Burglary, Motor Car. — Personal Accident, All Risks (Jewellery) Etc., Etc.

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Central Bank Building,
Esplanade Road,
General Manager R. J. DUFF

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Assurance Society Limited.
(Established 1871)

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For Prospectus &c., please write to:—
THE SECRETARY,
Whiteaway Laidlaw Building,
278, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Wanted Influential and Energetic Agents throughout India.

World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK

ABSENCE OF SELLING—TRADE BUYING—SHORT COVERING—AWAITING GINNING REPORT—FUTURES 9 TO 6 POINTS HIGHER.

New York, Nov. 19.

The New York futures market opened at a rise of 2 points but soon lost 5 points on scattered selling. At this level there was some trade buying in conjunction with short covering which advanced prices by 16 points. During the afternoon the market ruled quiet but steady and closed at a net rise of 9 to 6 points. Spot cotton prices improved 10 points to 19.80c.

The New Orleans futures market ruled steady and closed at a rise of 6 to 8 points. Spot prices closed unchanged at 18-76c.

The market is awaiting the Census Ginning report to be published on Wednesday. This report is expected to be bullish partly due to unfavourable weather and partly due to small number of working days. The noteable feature at present is the total absence of business either due to diverted attention of operators or the situation being unattractive. However, we believe, if prices advance after the ginning report, there will be a general of tired long liquidation resulting in a severe shake of accumulated long interest. We prefer to sell scale up for a quick turn.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

N. Y. December Highest 19.65.
N. Y. December Lowest 19.52.
N. Y. January highest 19.58 (12-01 p.m.)
N. Y. January lowest 19.42 (10-05 p.m.)

Reuter:—"Market is quiet but firm on absence of selling, influenced by trade buying and covering by shorts."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Nov. 19.

December	19.63 plus .09
January	19.54 plus .09
March	19.53 plus .06
May	19.44 plus .06
July	19.30 plus .08
Middling Spot	19.80 plus .10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Nov. 19.

January	18.98 plus .06
March	19.06 plus .08
Middling Spot	18.76 —

NEW YORK.

New York, Nov. 19.

New York, 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time:—	
January	19.54
March	19.56
May	19.45
New York, Noon Call:—	
January	19.55
March	19.57
May	19.46
New Orleans, 9-30 a.m.:—	
January	18.93
March	19.04
May	18.95

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Nov. 19.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	64,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	24,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	51,000

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 19.

Scinde, Fully Good	7.20
Scinde, Fine	7.45
Scinde, Superfine	7.70
Bengal, Good	6.95
Bengal Fully Good	7.20
Bengal, Fine	7.45
Oomra, Good	7.35
Oomra, Fully Good	7.65
Oomra, Fine	8.15
Broach, Fully Good	8.70
Broach, Fine	8.95
Broach, Superfine	9.20

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 19.

November	17.41 plus .15
December	17.65 plus .15
January	17.75 plus .15
February	17.75 plus .15
March	17.95 plus .15
April	17.97 plus .15
May	18.14 plus .14
June	18.14 plus .14
July	18.37 plus .14
August	18.37 plus .14
September	18.37 plus .14
October	18.42 plus .14
November	18.50 plus .21
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	18.10 plus .10

LIVERPOOL

VERY STEADY MARKET—SCATTERED BUYING—ABSENCE OF BUYING—SALES 7,000 BALES—FUTURES 1 TO 2 POINTS HIGHER.

Liverpool, Nov. 19.

The Liverpool futures market opened steady at a decline of 2 points. There was scattered buying which resulted in a steady improvement. The market displayed considerable degree of strength in the absence of any selling either hedge or speculative. The close was steady at rise of 1 to 2 points. Spot Cotton sales amounted to 7,000 bales and Middling American Spot prices closed 2 points lower at 10.55d. per lb.

East Indian Spot Cotton prices remained unchanged and sales of 100 bales were reported. Empire Cotton futures advanced 2 to 3 points and closed at 10.18 for January and May options. Egyptian futures ruled very steady and closed at a rise of 14 to 15 points. Spot Cotton prices advanced 10 points to 18.10d. per lb.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

New York Cables:—Referring yesterday's cable present contracts New York unaffected by resolution adopting Southern delivery. Trading New Contract Southern delivery will commence on 1st January on separate contract probably only for October and December (1929) deliveries:

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following telegrams from Liverpool friends dated 19th November, 1928:—

Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co.:—

"Think favourably of the market in the long run, but during the next week or two have no very decided opinion, but think favourably of prospects. Expect rather bullish ginners report.

Market entirely nominal nothing doing."

Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk and Co.:—

"Fossicks ginnings 11,329,000 bales."

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 19.

	Opening.	Closing.
November		10.17 plus .02
December		10.16 —
January	10.14	10.16 plus .02
February		10.15 plus .02
March	10.13	10.16 plus .02
April		10.15 plus .01
May	10.13	10.15 plus .01
June		10.10 plus .01
July	10.07	10.11 plus .02
August		10.03 plus .02
September		9.96 plus .01
October	9.84	9.88 plus .01
November		9.83 plus .01
Middling Spot		10.55 — .02

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Nov. 19.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	7,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales on East Indian Cotton	100

LONDON SILVER.

LONDON: Nov. 19.

Silver-Market is very Quiet.

Spot	26-3/4
Forward	26-13/16

LONDON GOLD.

LONDON, Nov. 19.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz £4:4: 11.1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

LONDON, Nov. 19.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 3-1/2 p.c.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 3-1/2 p. c
Bank Bills, 3 Months 4.3/8 p. c.
Bank Bills, 6 Months 4-1/2 p. c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 Months 4-3/4 p. c
Fine Trade Bills, 6 Months 5.1/4 p. c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

LONDON, Nov. 19.

T. T. Berlin on London	20.35.1/2
T. T. Amsterdam on London	12.08
T. T. Brussels on London	34.89
T. T. Madrid on London	30.07
T. T. Milan on London	92.53
T. T. Berne on London	25.19
T. T. Paris on London	124.12
T. T. London on Prague	163.62

LONDON METALS.

LONDON: Nov. 19.

Copper, English Best Selected	£ 73.1/8
Copper, Braziers	£ 82.1/4
Yellow Metal	£ 67.1/4
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands	£ 20.3/8
Corrugated Sheets. 24 Gauge	£ 13.1/2
Tin, English Ingots	£ 228.1/4

BOMBAY

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

Bombay, Nov. 20.

The local market opened for Broach A.-M. delivery at Rs. 353 and ruled steady and prices improved to Rs. 354 on commission houses buying. At this level there was liquidation and prices ruled quiet. Liverpool opened unchanged and rates at 4-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A.-M. 354.
Oomra D.-J. 316.
Bengal D.-J. 285.

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, Nov. 20.

The Forward market ruled steady on scattered buying. There was absence of sellers and rates at 6-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A.-M. 355.
Oomra D.-J. 317.
Bengal D.-J. 286.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 20.

Nov. 244.00 plus 2.00.
Feb. 237.80 plus 1.70.
May 236.80 plus 1.50.

DAILY ROOM RATES.

Bombay, Nov. 20.

Bengal 283 D.-J.
Broach 354 A.-M.
Umra 316 D.-J.

SPOT RATES.

Bengal	297	292	287
Sindh	297	292	287
Panjab	294	289	284
Rajputana	297	292	287
Umra No. 3	327	317	305
C. P. No. 1	345	335	323
C. P. No. 2	336	326	314

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Nov. 20.

200 Ralli Bros. Aurangabad, 243.
100 A. Damodar, Dhamangaon, 312.
100 E. Spinner & Co., Khandesh, 281.
100 Jetha Devji & Co., Sailu, 232.
100 Jetha Devji & Co., Nagar, 238.
100 Tata Mill, Bombay Press, 330.
100 Birla Bros., Muthia, 215.
100 Birla Bros., Khandesh, 250.
200 Langli & Co., Amraoti, 240.
100 Valjee Ladha & Co., Malkapur, 290
200 Volkart Bros., Sindhurni, 210.
400 Volkart Bros., Berar, 297.

ROOM RATE.

LINSEED AND WHEAT.

Bombay, Nov. 20.

Linseed May 10.11-6.
Wheat Jan. 8-10-6.
Wheat May 8-1-9.

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION

Bombay, Nov. 20.

Castorseeds: Delivery May Opening Rs 48-7-3, Lowest Rs. 48-4-9, Closing Rs 48-5-3.

Cottonseeds: Delivery January Opening Rs. 4-7-1 1/2, Closing Rs. 4-7.

Groundnut Seeds: Delivery February Opening Rs. 53-12, Lowest Rs. 53-9, Closing Rs. 53-10.

OILS AND CAKES.

(The Tata Oil Mills Co., Ltd.)
Ex Godown.

Bombay, Nov. 20.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 648-7-0 per ton.

Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 530 per ton.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 160 per ton.
Mowra Cake Ready Rs. 65 per ton.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Nov. 20.

F. P. Bales.	1928-29.	1927-28
Receipts to date 19-11-28	4984000	486900
Receipts yesterday 19-11-28	64000	5200
Exports to date 19-11-28	3221000	2858000
Stock at Ports 16-11-28	2159000	250900
Stock at Interior Towns 16-11-28	1100000	1292000
Stock at Liverpool 16-11-28	627000	896000
Visible Supply 16-11-28	5103000	5999000
Quantity in Sight 16-11-28	7452000	7824000

LONDON RUBBER

London, Nov. 19.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb Spot Sellers 8-9/16d.

BULLION MARKET

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Ass. Ltd.)

SILVER.

Bombay, Nov. 20.

London Ready 26-12.
London Forward 26-13.
America Cent. 58-4.
China Opening 2-2-12, Closing 2-2-12.
Ready 60-6.
Kartik Opening 60-3, Highest 60-6, Lowest 60-3, 6 p.m. 60-6.
Tejimandi 0-5-0.
Mangsor Opening 60-6, Highest 60-9, Lowest 60-6, 6 p.m. 60-9.
Tejimandi 0-13-0.

Tone of Silver:—Dull. India bough China sold. American offered after fixing Buyers satisfied.

GOLD.

Bombay, Nov. 20.

Ready 21-5-3.
Kartik 21-5.
Mangsor 21-5-3.
National City 21-8.
N. Manordass 21-7-6.
N. Motilal 21-5-6.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Nov. 20.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 72-13.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1921 46 Rs. 93-8.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 93.
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 85.
4-1/2 per cent. Bonds due 1934 Rs. 97-4.
4-1/2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs 94/2.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs 100.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 100/15
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 101-3.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945 55 Rs. 105-2.
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 101-12.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 102-12.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 103-14.
6-1/2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 109-6.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs 92/14.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs 81/14.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 81-14.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 110/2.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs 101.

Forward Rates:—3rd December, Sett 3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 72-12-0, 1945-55 Rs. 105-1-0.

Tone of Market:—Easier.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Nov. 20.

3 Months Discounts 4 3/8 per cent.
6 Months Discounts 4 1/2 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4 1/2 per cent.
Money Call 3 per cent.
One Month 3 1/4 per cent.
Three Months 4 1/4 per cent.
Six Months 4 1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market—Easy.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 6 per cent.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Nov. 19.

Chartered Bank of India, A. & C. £22
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register) £141-1/2.
P. & O. Banking Corporation £9-1/2.
National Bank £53.
Eastern Bank £7-1/8.
Funding Loan 4 per cent £89-7/8.
Conversion Loan £78-7/8.
Indian Loan 3-1/2 per cent £103-1/4.
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent £54.
Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan £61-1/8.
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent Sterling Loan £71-1/2.
Consols £55-7/8.
War Loan 5 per cent £101-7/8.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £94-3/4.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Nov. 19.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb., Cargoes:—
Shipment Paid December 44/-.
Barletta Russo, per 63 lb., Cargoes:—
Shipment value Nov.-Dec. 43/9.
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels:—
Shipment Sellers Nov.-Dec. 48/-.
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi, Parcels:
No offerings.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Nov. 19.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C. & F. Calcutta:—
Nov.-Dec., per cwt., 12/7-1/2.
Jan.-Mar., per cwt., 12/7-1/2.
C. & F. Bombay:—
Nov.-Dec., per cwt., 12/8-3/4
C. & F. Karachi:—
Nov.-Dec., per cwt., 12/9-1/2.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Nov. 19.

Demand Bills 484.62

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Nov. 20.

In full-pressed Bales	2 Days	Since 1st Sept.	This year	Last year
Khanndesh			5,445	8552
Central India			9767	7777
Barsi and Nagar	740	6402	7320	
Hyderabad-Gharan	93	1635	1690	
Berar	3215	36808	36454	
Central Provinces	327	20989	7992	
Total Oomras	4875	91546	69785	
Dholera	82	4463	14069	
N.-W. Provinces	400	33402	29093	
Rajputana		709	6010	
Sind-Punjab	101	2442	12575	
Broach		2608	2444	
Coompta & Dharwar		3544	2330	
Western-Northern	31	3545	2792	
Cocoanada		1		
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		1662	6052	
Persian		30	2500	
American		778	18396	
Egyptian and African		10270	5121	
Comilla, Burma & other sorts			2	
Total	5489	158779	171481	

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 15 Nov.	This year	Last year
Europe		1946	139317	75336
Japan & China		3700	235012	62458
Coast Ports			4401	3752
Upcountry by Rail			22241	22194
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan			13741	4956
Total		5646	425612	168696

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

	Ready New	Ready Old.
Bengal Superfine	305	
Bengal Fine	300	
Bengal F.G.	290	
Sindh-Punjab Fine	290	
Sind-Punjab F.G	290	
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	330/35	290/5
Nagpur Fine	330/35	300/5
Yeotmal Fine	325/30	300
Arvi Fine	325/30	300
Amraoti Fine	310/15	285
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	305	285
Mulkapur Fine	295/300	275
Khandesh Fine		260
Muthia Fine		
Muthia F.G.		
Nanded/Purna F.G.G.S		170/80
Purna F.G.G.S		260
Parbhani/Sailu F.G.G.S.		260/5
Indore/Ujjain Fine		260
Burwah Sanavad Fine		265
Surat Fine		
Broach Fine		
Broach F.G.		
Westerns M.G		320
Cambodia		380
Miraj/Sangli		370/75
Coompta Good		350/60
Jinja		545/50

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Nov. 19.

Cottonseed, Bombay, Ton:—
Shipment Sellers Dec.-Jan. £8-13-9.
Castorseed, Bombay, Ton:—
Shipment Sellers Nov.-Dec. £18-0-0.
Rapeseed, Toria, Ton:—
Shipment Quoted Nov.-Dec. £19-7-6.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Nov. 19.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, Cwt.:—
Delivery Sellers December 29/1-1/2.
Delivery Paid Jan.-Apl. 28/10-1/2.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Nov. 19.

Coffee, Fair Rio (No. 7, quality), Spot 18.

Make old age enjoyable!

Old age is not merely a matter of years; so much depends upon the state of the vital organs of the body. But a great deal can be done to comfort old people, for backache, urinary irregularities, sciatica, lumbago, rheumatism and gravel are too often suffered unnecessarily. The kidneys, probably, are the organs most in need of help. They need the special strengthening help of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

This kidney stimulant makes the kidneys active, thereby preventing, as well as relieving, the wearying symptoms of kidney disorder. Don't let the dear old folk run unnecessary risks! No matter what age they may be, an occasional course of Doan's Pills will prove helpful.

Send for Free Copy of
DOAN'S DREAM BOOK.
Address: P.B.451, Bombay, or P.B.1,104, Calcutta.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

Drastic Liquidation in Iron Shares

GENERAL CONFIDENCE IMPAIRED

Bombay, Nov. 20.

The share market opened steady for Cotton Mill shares but ruled easy in sympathy with weakness of steel shares. Although the undertone in mill share is said to be fairly steady, it looks as if the rise is overdone and for sometime the market will grind at somewhat lower levels.

Steel shares opened steady, but drastic cult to understand, however, rumours were current anticipating some trouble at Jamshedpur. There was rather free liquidacellaneous section, the prices ruled rather quiet.

Messrs. Satyanarayan Bhuramal make the following remarks regarding to-day's action of the market:—

"Our market is weak. The outstanding feature of to-day's market was the sharp slump in Tata Steels following free unloading by the chief bull manipulators of these shares. The reason is rather obscure, but the nervousness in the bull camp is attributed to the threatened renewal of labour trouble in Jamshedpur. Whatever the cause, the fact is that the bulls were heavy and open sellers to-day without any consideration for the rates. It seems they have smelt a rat, as it is said that their Calcutta friends are now advising their clients to sell out. The opening rate of Deferreds was 295 and of Ordinarys 81-4. The tone at the close is extremely weak and our opinion is still bearish.

Mill shares remaind steady practically throughout the session but at last lost a few points towards the close in sympathy with steels. Otherwise speculators were not sellers and we fancy buying good scrips, like Dyeings on sharp breaks.

Other industrial shares were quiet and sagging, people being reluctant to operate in such an uncertain market.

New Indias in the cash section, touched 26, with buyers at these quotations.

The January, 1929, Settlement will open as from Thursday, the 22nd November."

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Nov. 20.

Bombay Dyeing 873, 76, 71, 75, 68.
Century 413, 15, 12, 8.
Colaba 140.
Crescent 143.
Fazul 798, 800, 795, 97, 92.
Indore 76, 76-14, 75.
Madhowji 56, 55.
Nagpur 508, 7, 5, 7.
New Great 236, 35.
Pearl 508, 10, 7, 6, 7.
Simplex 81, 80-10.
Swadeshi 461.
Burma 840, 38, 37, 36.
Hydro 1,171, 72, 70, 73.
Tram 148, 49-6.
Deff. 295, 91, 88, 90, 83, 86, 80, 77.
Ord. 81-8, 81, 80-8, 79-12, 77-8, 78, 77, 76-4.
Bundi X.D. 22-6, 22-8.
Indian 368, 70, 68, 70, 68.
Katni Ord. 270, 67.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Bombay, Nov. 19.

(DIVIDEND LAST HALF YEAR).

Ahmedabad Advance (100) Rs. 372-8.
Apollo (50) nil, 5-8.
Berar Mills (200) 0, 160.
Bombay Dyeing (250) 25, 868-12
Bombay Cotton (500) nil, 225.
Central India O. (Nagpur) (100) 13 507-8.
Central India P. (Nagpur) (500) 12-8, 482/8.
Century (100) (yr. 6) 408-12.
Crescent (100) Rs. 143-12.
Bolaba Land (100) (yr. 6) 140
Dawn (250) 35, 550.
David (500) 260.
E. D. Sassoon United (Rs. 10 Pd. up) Re. 0-9-6.
Edward Sassoon (200) nil, 97-8.
Elphinstone (100) nil, 9-8.
Fazulbhoy (106) yr. 13-12 792-8.
Finlay (100) O, 117-8.
Framji Petit (1,000) 325.
Globe (100) 19.
Gokak Mills (100) Rs. 2-1|2 117-8.
Indore Malwa (100) 13-1/4 375.
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching (100) 11 240.
Jamshed Manufacturing (250) 37-1|2.
Kasturchand (50) 15-8.
Kohinoor (100) (13-1/2) 213-2.
Laxmi Cotton (250) 750, xd. 1520.
Madhowji Dharamsey (100) nil, 55.
Madras United (250) Rs. 25, 500.
Madhowji Dharamsey (100) nil, 55.
Minerva (90) 85.
Mysore (50) 28 p.c. 170.
Meyer Sassoon (100) 75.
Morarji Goculdas (1000) 60, 1525
New Great Mills (100) O, 235.
Pahamy Mills (250) (10) 7-1/2. 223-12.
New City Mills (100) 7-1/2 85.
Pearl Mills (250) 507-8.
Phoenix (100) (yr. 25) 367-8.
Sassoon Silk (50) 5-1|2 83.
Simplex (250) 80-10.
Sholapur (100) 3255, 6325.
Sir Broacha Mills (100) 15.
Swadeshi Mills (100) 15, x.d. 461-4.
Swan Mills (100) 0, 115.
Tata Mills (500) 55
Vishnu Cotton O. (500) Rs. 90, 2400.
Vishnu Cotton P. (500) 7 p.c. 657-1/8.

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown (100) Rs. nil. 352-8.
Back Bay Baths (250) Rs..... 40 nom
Belapur Co. (75 Pd.) 24.
B. Burma T. Corporation (125) 10 836-4.
Burma T. Corporation (50 Pd. up) 297-8.
Bombay Steam Co. (250) x.d. 261-4.
Bombay Uganda (100-80 P.) 30.
British Burma Petroleum (6) Ans. 4 4-11-6.
Century Flour Mills (100) 110
Empire of India Life (500-125 Pd.) 18 p.c. 2050
Indian Flour Mills (60) 110.
Jos. Engineering (50) 30 p.c. 180.
Jupitar Assurance (100) (12 Pd.) 12-12.
Kemp (200) Rs. 15, 192-1|2.
McKenzie (100) 25, 280.
Indian Mercantile Assurance (20 Pd. up) 30
New Indian Assurance (125-15 Pd. up) Rs. 1x.d. 25-8.
Vulcan Assurance (100-10 Pd.) Ans. 8, Rs. 7|12.
Oriental Govt. Securities Life Assurance x.d. (100-150 Pd.) 30 p.c. 2325.
Port Canning (1,000) Rs. 45, 682|8.
Scindia Steam (15) Rs. 13.
Tata Iron Defd. (30) 277-8.
Tata Iron Def. (O.) (85) x.d. 76-4.
Tata Iron (O) Rs. 76-4.
Telephone Co. Ord. (50) Rs. 1, 53-8.
Telephone Co. (Deb.) (50) 59
Tata Oil (100) 32.

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Cement (10) Rs. 1/4, 22-8, x.d.
Central India Mining (10) O, 13.
Gwalior Cement (100) 120.
Indian Cement O. (250) 368-12.
Katni Cement D. O. (100) 261-4.
Punjab Cement (10) 15-14.
United Cement (100) 103/8.
Shahabad Cement (100) 7 p.c. 175.
Shivrajpur (10) 3, 29

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Amritsar Partis (100) 8 p.c. 136.
Ahmedabad Prantej (4500) 14 p.c 925.
Central Provinces (100) 5 1/2 p.c. 100.
Dhond Baramati Rly. (100) 6 p.c. 100
Gujarat (100) 5 p.c. 90.
Hoshiarpur Doab (100) 6 p.c. 97.
Larkana (100) 5 p.c. 91.
Mandra Bhon (100-90 Pd.) 5 p.c. 77.
Mymensingh (100) 6 p.c. 99.
Pachora Jammu (100) 5 p.c. 90.
Sara Sirajgang (100) 5-1/4 p.c. 97.
Sialkot Narowal (100) 5 p.c. 102.
Sind Light (100) 12-1/2, 140.
Tapti Valley (500) 8-1/2 p.c. 705.
Upper Sind (100) 4 p.c. 88/8.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort (475) 10, 175.
Harvey and Sabapathy (500) Rs. 100.
Volkart U. P. (500) Rs. 25, 485.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric (100) 6 p.c. 130.
Andhra Valley O. (1000) 4 p.c. 643-12.
Andhra Valley P. (1,000) 7 p.c. 695.
Bombay Tramways O. (50) Rs. 4-8, xd.d 149-6.
Bombay Tramways P. (50) 7 p.c. 69
Karachi Electricity (100) 7-1/2 p.c. 132.
Poona Electricity (100) 7 p.c. 130.
Tata Hydro Elec. (O) (100) 380, 1148, 12. 1173-12.

Tata Power P. (1,000) 940 1.140.
Tata Hydro. Elec (O) (100) 30, 1171/4
Tata Power O. (1000) 527-8.
Tata Hydro P. (1,000) 7 p.c. 1070.
Surat Electric (O.) (100) 5 p.c. 135.
Surat Electric P. (100) 6-1/2 p.c. 101.
Indian Cotton (125) Rs. 17 p.c. 225.
Manmad Manufacturing (250) Rs. 20 240 xd.
New Berar (500) Rs. 70, 900.
New Mofussil (400) 45,, Rs 605.
New Prince of Wales (100) Rs. 25 528

TO-DAY'S GINNING REPORT

FOSSICKS' ESTIMATE 11,300,000

The next census ginning report showing quantity ginned to the close of the 13th instant will be published in America to-day. The ginnings upto the 31st October were 10,161,000 bales which is 71.5 per cent. of the last Bureau estimate of 14,133,000 bales as against 9,926,000 bales to this date last year which was 77.7 per cent. of the last year's final ginning 12,778,000 bales. We give below for comparison the figures of the ginnings for the corresponding period, their percentage and the final yield of the last 5 years:—

	Ginning	Percentage	Final Yield
1928	?	?	?
1927	.. 10,899,000	85.3	12,778,000
1926	.. 12,959,000	73.2	17,688,000
1925	.. 12,250,000	76.1	16,104,000
1924	.. 11,148,000	81.8	13,631,000
1923	.. 8,369,000	82.4	10,159,000

Fossicks' estimate shows 11,300,000 bales ginned upto 13th instant.

FIRMNESS IN SUGAR.

Liverpool, Nov. 19.

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cable from Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk and Co. of Liverpool:—

New York cables good European buying.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS

Messrs. Lewis & Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London agents.

Names	Latest Prices
Millars Timber & Trading Co. Ord	£0 16 0
4-1/2 per cent Loan 1950/55	93 0 0
Nundydroog Gold Co. Ord	0 17 6
Anglo Burma Tin Co. Ord	0 16 3
Attock Oil	1 4 9
Associated Portland Cement	1 6 9
Underground Electric Railways	1 7 3
Burma Corporation	0 15 0
Snia Viscosa	1 10 3
Beira Railways	1 5 0
Calico Printers	1 7 6
Marconi International Marine	2 14 3
Rhodesian & Geneal Asbestos Corpn	5 6 3
James Finlay Ord	5 2 6
General Elec. Co. Ord	2 2 0
Jokai Assam Tea Co	4 0 0
West Rand Consolidated Mines	0 10 6
International Rlys. of C. America Ord	doll 49.3/4
Malayalam Plantations	1 11 0
British Burma Pets	0 7 3
Soudan Plantotions Syndicate	3 18 9
Vickers Ord	0 12 1.1/2
Pahang Congsolidated Ord	0 10 9
African Asbestos Trust	1 2 6

Market improving tendency.
Stock of Rubber in London 20,194 tons
Decrease on week. 1,300 tons

LINSEED

London, Nov. 19.

Linseed, Calcutta, Ton:—
Shipment Nominal Nov.-Dec. £19-2-6.
Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F., Ton:—
Shipment Hull Nominal Nov. £17-3-9.
Linseed, Bombay, Ton:—
Shipment Nominal Nov.-Dec. £19-5-0.

B. S. P. C. A.

During the month of October last, the Society employed in all 45 Agents, of these, 2 were on sick leave, 3 were employed for office and hospital work and 2 were worging at Bandra. The 38 Agents employed fod out-door work suiceeded in prosecuting 1,697 individuals during the month.

In 1,424 cases the accused were fined more or less. In 159 cases the accused were fined and their animals viz, 161 were ordered to be sent to the Hospital by the Magistrates. In 46 cases the accused were acquitted. In 47 cases the accused were warned and discharged.

In 18 cases convictions were obtained against bullock cart drivers for allowing their carts to be overloaded. Also 13 loaders were convicted and fined Rs. 68/12/- in all.

In 26 cases convsctions were obtained against drivers of horses and bullocks for pedpetrating gross cruelty on their animals: In 26 cases owners of horses and bullocks were punished as follows for allowing their unfit animals to be used for labour.

498 animals were treated as Out-Patients by the Society's Veterinary Inspectors free of any charge at the Society's dispensaries at differents courts. These include cases brought by the Police.

B. P. ANDHRA SOCIAL CONFERENCE

The 1st Bombay Provincial Andhra Social Conference Kalyan will take place on the 21th and 25th inst Saturday and Sunday, in Santh Thukaram theatre at Kalyan, under the Presidentship of the Hon. V. Ramadas Pantulugaru, Member, Council of State:

The Programme is as under:—

24th (Nov), Saturday:—11. A. M. to 5 P. M.) and 8. P. M. to 10 P. M. Subjects Committee Metting.

25th (Nov), Sunday: Morning Session, (8. A. M.) 1. Prayer 2. Welcome 3. Reception Committee Chairman's Speech, and 4. Presidential Address.

Afternoon Session:—1. Resolutions 2. President's Final Address, and 3. Vote of Thanks

Unique Opportunity for Advertisers.

Congress Number

of

"Bombay Chronicle"

THE Number, which will be printed on glazed paper and will contain contributions on a rich variety of topics from well-known publicists and experts, will be published in the middle of December.

The Art Section will be its most striking feature.

The Congress Number issued last year evoked demand which outstripped the supply.

The Front Page will be an attractive picture in three colours.

The Number will afford

Unique Opportunity to Advertisers

TO POPULARISE THEIR GOODS in every Part of the Country

As the number of pages reserved for advertisements is limited advertisers are requested to book their space immediately with

THE MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle,"
Old Customs House Road, - - - - - - - - - BOMBAY.

A smile in every glass
There's good cheer in every glass of "VIMTO"—health giving, invigorating, refreshing. Made from choice fruits, nuts, herbs, and spices, "VIMTO" is a magnificent tonic and restorative. Aerated "VIMTO" ready for use, or in cordial form add water or soda water.
VIMTO
The Drink of Health
VIMTO
Made by J. N. NICHOLS & Co. Manchester, England.
Bottled by ROGERS & CO. Aerated Water Manufacturers Byculla, Bombay.
"VIMTO" Cordial Can be had from all Dealers.

COOK — EASY
Fully Illustrated Catalogue FREE
ANNAPURNA COOKER Co.
Bg. Basavangudi, Bangalore.
Bombay Agents:
Mafatlal Vanmalidas & Co.
Girgaum Back Road.

FOREIGN COMPETITION IN CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

Powerful German Trusts' Alleged Threat

INTERESTING DOCUMENTS BEFORE TARIFF BOARD

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

At the resumed sitting of the Indian Tariff Board, this morning, Mr. B. S. Lakaka, Managing Partner of the Pioneer Magnesia Works of Kharaghoda was further examined on the question of foreign competition. Sir Padamji Ginwalla presided.

At the outset the President pointed out that the witness had alleged that a German Chemical Trust was operating in India with the object of getting hold of practically the whole business in magnesium chloride in the country. The witness had also produced certain documents which showed that the German Trust offered to give him (witness) 30 per cent of their business retaining 70 per cent for themselves. "Is it right Mr. Lalkaka? You may correct me if I am wrong.

Witness: Yes. That is so.

President: The German Trust also suggested to you that if their offer was not accepted, they would enter in to a very fierce competition with you that being their policy apparently as regards the capture of foreign markets?

Witness: Yes. That is what is stated to us by them.

President: Very well. The negotiations apparently fell through, because you did not agree to the 30 per cent of their business.

Dr. John Mathai: I take it that you were prepared to accept 50 to 55 per cent.

PRICE REDUCED.

Witness: Not that we were prepared to accept this, but I suggested to them that this after was subject to confirmation by my partner who was then in England.

President: Then as the negotiations fell through, I understand the prices of Magnesium chloride was further reduced to £1 per ton in Bombay. Is this correct?

Witness: That is so.

Dr. John Mathai: At the time the negotiations were going on the prices was £4 per ton in Bombay and £3 in up country. When the negotiations fell trough in December 1927, up to August 1928 the price was £4 per ton?

Witness: Yes.

President: The point is if these negotiations had gone through, the price that was going to be fixed would have been Rs. 5-4 as. per cwt.

Witness: That's correct.

President: Well then, the inference that one many draw is that if there was no magnesium chloride in this country the price of it would be fixed at Rs. 5-4 as. per cwt. It may be even higher. What I mean is that they would originally charge in India the price which will be equivalent to £6-6 in the United Kingdom.

Dr. John Mathai: At present from the price that you have given us, it appears to me that the prices in the United Kingdom and Australia are much higher than the Indian price?

Witness: Yes.

POLICY OF GERMAN TRUST.

President: These facts, if proved, will have a very far reaching effect. These facts not only throw a great deal of light on the magnesium chloride industry, but also upon the whole policy of the German Trust. If it is a case that they (the German Trust) want to strangle the Indian industry and obtain monopoly and raise the price above the economic price in the country allowed them to continue without taking stept as a safeguard against its own industry. I may here state that we have been in communication with the representatives of the German Trust and we hope that they would consider it of some importance to appear before this Board and state their point of view; of course we cannot compel them to do so, but if they do not appeal before us, then the Board will have to accept your (witness's) statement. As I said the inference that may be drawn as regards Magnesium chloride would not necessarily be confined to this industry only, but it may be extended to other articles in which both the German Trust and Indian industry are interested.

SERIOUS POSITION.

President: I may point out that so far as this Board is concerned, it always takes an economic view of these organisations and Trusts; but when their object is really, as in this case, that the industry which is being carried on in a foreign country comes here merely as a selling agency, makes an attempt to destroy the existing industry, then the position is indeed, very serious.

Dr. Mathai: I was looking at the price of Magnesium Chloride as given in the Trade Returns. I find that for 1928 the average figure was somewhere Rs. 3-12 as. per cwt. In April it was a little above Rs. 4 and in August a little over Rs. 5. If these figures are correct, then it seems to me that if the duty was removed, the benefit would not go to the consumer, but would go to the producer. (Laughter.

METHODS OF GERMAN TRUSTS.

President: I wish to point out that up to now in this industry as well as in other industry allegations are usually made against the operations of the foreign trust, but I think I may say that this is the first time that we have been able to secure documentary evidence which throws a flood of light on the methods of the German Trusts. From that point of view Mr. Lakaka has done some serious by assisting the Board. We are prepared to investigate the matter and we shall give every opportunity to Mr. Fuchsmann (of the Havero Trading Company) to appear before us and state his case. We have also written to the Imperial Chemical Works who are represented by Messrs. Brunner Mond and Company and we hope that they will also see the advisability of coming forward and stating their point of view. This Board is to find out whether there is any trust operating in this country to the prejudice of the Indian industry and the consumer. There is no guarantee that the consumer will continue to benefit.

The Board adjourned to Wednesday.

PUDUKOTAH RAJA INSTALLED ON GADI

ELABORATE RELIGIOUS CEREMONIES

PUDUKOTAH, Nov. 20.

The ceremony of installing the young Rajah on the Gadi took place at Tirukokarnam Temple at 4/45 p.m. yesterday.

The Rajah accompanied by the Regent and the Dewan reached the temple at 4-30 A number of Brahmins conducted the religious ceremonies. His highness Sri Brihadambadas Rajarajagopala Thondaiman Bahadur then drove in state to the palace where a Darbar was held and the heads of departments, Sirdars and Kurigars presented His Highness with nazar.

There was a dinner party last night at the Residency in honour of Lt. Col C. G. Crosthwaite, Agent to the Governor General.

The Agent accompanied by the Assistant Agent will leave for Madura to-morrow on route to Trivandrum.—A. P.

Latest Cotton Quotations

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Bombay).

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

	Nov. 20.
Previous Closing Rate	19.54
Today's Opening Rate	19.67
Difference	+.13
To-day's Closing Rate	19.78
Difference	+.24
Broach Expectations Rs.	358 0 0

LIVERPOOL.

	Nov. 20.
Previous Closing Rate	10.16
To-day's Opening Rate	10.16
Difference	nil.
To-day's Closing Rate	10.22
Difference	+.06

LONDON SILVER MARKET

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

(OUR SPECIAL SERVICE)

	London. Nov. 20.
Silver Ready	23 12 0 Unchanged.
Silver Forward	26 12 0 Unchanged

Tone of Market:—Steady.

BOMBAY PRICES:

	London, Nov. 20.
1st Settlement	80 5 0
2nd Settlement	80 3 0

LALAJI'S SAD DEATH

UNIVERSAL REGRET & CONDOLENCE

Citizens of the following towns have passed resolutions expressing regret at the sad demise of Lala Lajpat Rai and have passed resolutions of condolence:—

(1) Bhavnagar. (Meeting held under the auspices of the Bhavnagar City Congress Committee.)

(2) Karachi. (Meeting held under the auspices of the Karachi Hindu Sabha, Dr. G. T. Himgorani presiding.)

(3) Nadiad. (By the Managing Committee of the Hindu Anath Asram.)

(4) Kangri, Hardwar. (By the Gurukul University.)

(5) Nasik. (By Professors and students of the H. P. Thackersey College.)

(6) Wai. (Meeting presided over by Mr. Kandikar.)

(7) Sajitra. (Meeting presided over by Mr. P. M. Patel.)

BOMBAY'S REGRET AND CONDOLENCE

Quite a large number of public institutions and associations of Bombay have recorded their heartfelt sorrow at the death of Lala Lajpat Rai and passed resolutions of condolence. Among them mention must be made of the following:—

(1) Vidhva Vivah Sahaik Sabha.
(2) Bombay Arya Samaj.
(3) The Nayar Samaj.
(4) Sheth G. M. Jain Hostel.
(5) Yarn, Copper and Brass Merchants' Association.
(6) Cotton Merchants and Muccadums' Association.
(7) Residents of New Chawl, Bhagatwadi, Bhuleshwar.
(8) Vile Parle Congress Committee.
(9) Kurla. (Under the auspices of the Kurla Residents' Association, Mr. M. J. Bhathena presiding.)

CENTRAL KHILAFAT MEETING POSTPONED

MAULANA MAHOMED ALI TO REACH INDIA ON DEC. 6.

The Central Khilafat Committee meeting called for December 9, at Bombay has been postponed for December 24 in Calcutta as also the Milad Sherif and the opening ceremony of the Khilafat House which was to take place same sight. The Annual Khilafat Conference will be held on December 24, 25 and 26, at Calcutta. Moulana Shaukat Ali would be present at Patna on the occasion of the Behar All-Parties Muslim Conference.

Moulana Mahomed Ali reaches Karachi from Basra on December 5 and proceeds immediately Patna for the Muslim Conference.

SUICIDE DURING TEMPORARY INSANITY

MILL SUPERINTENDENT'S SAD END

How the mill strike in the city affects the economic life of its workers was narrated at the Coroner's Court on Tuesday when an inquest was held touching the death of James S. Smith, Superintendent, Currimbhoy Mills, Bombay. The evidence showed that the deceased resided at Altamont Road and told his servant on Tuesday morning to get a taxi car for him. When the boy returned, he saw his master lying in a pool of blood and a table knife beside him. His son Arnold stated that his father was dejected owing to the mill strike and often complained of headache.

The jury returned a verdict of suicide during temporary insanity.

SARASVAT MAHILA SAMAJ.

The annual gathering programme of the Saraswat Mahila Samaj commenced on Sunday with a Kirtan by Srijut Ramkrishnabua Dole. On Monday afternoon Miss Indumati Nayampalli gave an interesting demonstration of physical exercises suitable for girls, including light lathi play. An Exhibition of various kinds of artistic work was opened on Tuesday by Mrs. Vatsalabai Chandavarkar. The Exhibition is in the Saraswat Association's Hall, Gamdevi and will be open to all Saraswats in the afternoons till Saturday next.

LATE MR. M. H. TALEYARKHAN

Bombay has lost one of its great educationists in the death of Mr. Muncherji H. Taleyarkhan who passed away lately. He was the headmaster of the Proprietary High School, and was intimately connected with it for well-knigh four decedes.

The school was founded by his father and by the leaders of the Parsi and Hindu communities for the training of their families, and Mr. Taleyarkhan served the school first as an assistant under his father. He succeeded his father as headmaster and during the long period he had held that post he succeeded in impressing the personality on several generations of boys, who have since distinguished themselves in various walks of life. A fine scholar and a man of great character, Mr. Taleyarkhan conducted his school with singular ability, giving great care and attention to the education of his pupils.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Prize Distribution on board the Dufferin by His Excellency the Governor 5-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22.

Public meeting to mourn loss of Lala Lajpat Rai .6 p.m. Sir C. Jehangir Hall, Mr. Jinnah presiding.

Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.

Opening of the Devidas Parbhudas X-Ray and electrical Department and Parbhudas Jeewandas Kothari Library by His Excellency the Governor, 5-45 p.m.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association will be held in the rooms of the Association to-day (Wednesday), at 6 p.m. (S. T.), when all members are invited to attend.

FREE RADIO DEMONSTRATION.

The Star Radio Co. (Opposite Royal Opera House) will give free Radio Demonstration to the public at the Esplanade Bandstand to-day (Wednesday), between 7-30 p.m. and 8-30 p.m. (S. T.).

OPENING OF PALAMKOTE HALL.

The opening ceremony of the Sohreb Palamkote Hall will be performed by Sir H. C. Dinshaw, to-morrow (Thursday), at the Dadar Parsi Colony, at 5-30 p.m. when the Jashan ceremony will be performed.

"F" WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Messrs. Jinabhai P. Joshi, C. K. Subramaniam and Dr. K. K. Pillay, have been elected as delegates for the 43rd session of the "The Indian National Congress" at Calcutta.

WORLI YOUTH LEAGUE.

Under the auspices of the Worli Youth League, a public meeting will be held at the Satyanarayen Temple, Fergusson Road, Worli, to-day (Wednesday), at 5 p.m. to morn the loss sustained by the nation on account of the sudden demise of Lala Lajpat Rai, Dr. Sawarkar will preside.

G. I. P. RAILWAYMEN'S UNION.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Railway workers of the G. I. P. will be held to-day (Wednesday), at 6 p.m. in Municipal compound behind Gokhale's Hotel, Parel, when election of office bearers and members of the Managing Committee will be announced. Resolutions pertaining to local grievance of workers will also be discussed and adopted.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The adjourned annual general meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Wednesday), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Congress Office.

COMMERCE GRADUATES' ASSOCIATION.

The social which was arranged to meet Mr. S. N. Haji, M. L. A., on Saturday, 17th instant, was not held as a mark of respect to the memory of Lala Lajpat Rai.

LATE MR. M. K. SHAIKH.

At an extraordinary general meeting of the Anjumane-Ahle-Islam, Kurla, was held on Saturday, at the premises of the Anjuman under the presidency of Mr. Abdul Rahman Ibraheem Fitwalla, a resolution wass passed expressing its deep regret at the sudden death of Mr. M. K. Shaikh, Collector of Thana.

YOUTH LODGE THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

The Fifth Annual General Meeting of the Youth Lodge Theosophical Society, for the year 1927-1928 will be held at the Lodge premises, at the Blavatsky Lodge Building, French Bridge, Chowpatti, to-day (Wednesday), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), to adopt the Annual Report and the Adited Abstract Balance Sheet Accounts for the year 1927-1928 and to elect the Managing Committee for the year 1928-29.

"POPPY DAY" FUND.

The following donation have bee promised or received for the fund that is being raised in Bombay for the Ex-Services Association (Bombay Branch) and the Earl Haig Memorial Fund:—Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 6,980-11 Collection at the Afghan Church, Colaba, Rs. 420; Church Collection at Nasik, Rs. 50; Messrs. Kooka Sidhwa & Co., Managing Agents, The Capitol Theatre, Rs. 50; Collection at St. Peter's Church, Mazagon, Rs. 50; Mrs. L. M. Parkes, Hon. Secretary, A. I. and D. E. Association, Lonavla, Rs. 83. Total, Rs. 7,633-11.

PUBLIC LECTURES ON "INTERNATIONAL LAW."

Dr. Abdullah Bin Abdullah will deliver a series of lecturers on International Law. The lectures will be twelve in number, and will be delivered in the Anjuman-i-Islam Hall, Hornby Road. The inangural address on the 27th inst. will be delivered by Mr. A. N. Kajiji, ex-Judge of the Bombay High Court. Any one who is interested can get full particulars from Sjt. K. M. Mengle c/o Bombay Policlinic, Bhendi Bazaar, Parel Road.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The O. S. K. Steamer "Honolulu Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 18th instant, and is due to arrive here on the 22nd instant in the morning (No. 2 Victoria Dock).

The Clan Line Steamer "Clan Lindsay" left Liverpool in the afternoon of the 17th instant.

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Tamba Maru" left Singapore on the 18th instant and is expected to arrive here on or about 29th instant.

B. I. S. N. Company's steamer "Khandalla", from South and East African Ports, is expected to arrive here on Saturday morning, the 24th instant, and will be berthed at No. 18 Alexandra Dockwall on arrival to land all passengers.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Mooltan" with the mails from Bombay of the 10th instant arrived at Port Said at 11 p.m. on the 18th instant, and left there at 8 a.m. the following day.

MILL STRIKE SITUATION WORSENS

WEAVERS OF TWO MILLS "DOWN TOOLS"

On Monday afternoon the weavers of Jacob Sassoon Mill struck work complaining of shortage of wages for the last week's work. The weavers of the Madhavrao Scindia Mill also struck work about the same time giving the same reason. Both these mills worked as usual on Tuesday without the weavers. The Manekji Petit, Spring and Standard Mills remained closed on Tuesday.

Under the Clock

(BY "TWINPLEX")

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1928

At the time of writing the whole world has been rendered almost dark for me. I have been dealt a bad BLOW. Aided and abetted by Reuter and that bright but extremely impressionable creature our own 'Sub', the fair and blue-eyed things of Spen Valley have released an unfair bolt.

• • •

Thus you will find elsewhere the legend:—

Spen Valley Constituency.

Sir John Simon to be opposed by a BLOW Party Candidate, by a man who belongs to the British Local Option and Women's Party.

• • •

Nothing could be more heartlessly cruel than this, but what else can you expect from local option people who are notorious in their dislike for good, old, strong intoxie—I mean stimulating wines.

• • •

Punjab, the Home of Rig Veda.
—Press Headline.

But unfortunately, during the recent visit of the Seven over-seas Saints it had degenerated into a home of Rigmarole, Memoranda and Danda.

• • •

Dare he, I ask you? "The answer for the present can only be negative." And that's that.

• • •

I beg your pardon, I ought to have begun by saying that I am quoting from one of my Anglo-Indian favourites which says: "It may be that Sir John Simon wants to do something spectacular, something that involves big risks, something that strikes the imagination of India. . ."

• • •

Yes, the precious remarks are apropos of separate electorates, the abolition of which will strike the imagination of India, because, as I gather, there are communal faddists who do not want its abolition!

• • •

"No married man ought to have mannerisms", says the Archbishop of Canterbury, "his wife ought to be able to speak to him with perfect frankness....."

• • •

What rot. Ask a married man and he will tell you that (1) he hasn't and (2) she DOES.

• • •

"Quite a wave of dress regulation is sweeping over the world", says an Anglo-Indian contemporary.

• • •

But a regular perusal of illustrated papers from Anglo-India's "Home" and neighbouring countries had led me to believe that this wave had been ebbing for some time past, shrinking, shrinking, I should say.

• • •

Wails the "Englishman", "while the majority of India's Governor-Generals have had their portraits painted, few of them have been fortunate in their artists."

• • •

Probably the artists were very generous with some of their colours or alternatively they failed, as the critics would say, to catch the souls of the sitters.

• • •

Eminent Counsel (patronisingly): "Well, well, what is your present occupation?"

Witness: "Answering your questions."

JUVENILE LEAGUE OF MERCY

BOMBAY'S HEARTY RESPONSE

In order to impress on the minds of students, who are the "Real Hope of To-morrow", the importance of fulfilling the noble mission of life in this world, a movement has been set afoot to organise the Juvenile League of Mercy under the auspices of the Bombay Humanitarian League. Mr. G. G. Mahadevia is taking keen interest in its organisation. He visited almost all Bombay schools and delivered lectures.

About 17 Leagues are started and working in full force with about 500 students as members. Its value is moral and educative. It does not interfere with studies. Among members discussions on humanitarian subjects are encouraged. Regular debates are also being held.

Lectures are given and Leagues started in Ram Mohan H. S., Maratha H. S., Dadar Education Institute, Panalal Jain H. S., the Young Ladies' High School, Chikitshaka School, the Parsi J. J. Benevolent School, the Marwari Vidyalaya School.

PRABHURAM AYURVEDIC COLLEGE BOMBAY

DISTINCTION AND CERTIFICATE EXAMINATIONS.

Examinations for Distinction of Bhishagwar and Graduate of the Prabhuram Ayurvedic College and for the certificates of Bhishak, Rasavaidya, Upavaidya also for female students of Paricharika and Savika will begin on Thursday, the 13th December, 1928, in the hall of the College.

Candidates should send in their applications with fees on or before Wednesday, the 5th December, 1928, those applying from outside should send them with their fees as well as authorized particulars of their studies.

Full particulars of the curriculum and examinations will be supplied on application with postal stamps of annas two only.

POPAT PRABHURAM,
L.M.S., Pranacharya,
Principal.

Bhuleshwar, Bombay.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1928

MAHARASHTRA ALL-PARTIES CONFERENCE.

The All-Parties Maharashtra Conference, held at Poona on Sunday, fully justified its name. It brought together accredited representatives of all parties and communities, Hindus and Muslims, Brahmins and non-Brahmins including the "Depressed" classes, the Independences party and the Dominion status parties. The Conference practically obliterated party and communal distinctions and gave unqualified support to the Nehru Report. It must be specially noted that Congressmen took the lead in the Conference and in the propaganda that preceded it. The Conference was by no means an isolated event but part of a vigorous propaganda that is now proposed to be carried on with renewed vigour throughout Maharashtra. As the President, Mr. N. C. Kelkar, pointed out, the campaign began with the Poona District Conference in October specially for the purpose of expressing approval of the Nehru Report. This was followed by public meetings in other districts, and early this month a representative deputation of ten members, selected from various parties and communities toured in the districts of Nagar, Nasik, Jalgaon and Dhulia, enlisting the support of the masses in the districts for the report. It is now proposed to make a tour of other districts for the same purpose. Maharashtra has thus given the right lead to the whole Presidency Similar activities in Madras, Andhra, the Punjab and other provinces confirm Mr Kelkar's view that "the volume of public opinion expressed so far throughout the length and breadth of the country has proved the fact that the Nehru Report not only appeared at the right psychological moment but has practically given a shape and form to the detailed national demand for Responsible Government so as to win for it the approval of most of the more prominent political parties in India." The task yet remains of popularising the national demand among the masses of the country and of forging effective sanctions behind that demand.

Mr. Kelkar is not much perturbed by the activities of the Independence Party in view of the compromise resolution of the Delhi A. I. C. C. meeting. With regard to the talk of an alternative scheme of Swaraj he says emphatically: "I do not think that a scheme would be prepared at this time in India which is likely to secure better and a more united support from the existing political parties." Anticipating the objection from Government that on matters of details of the national demand there are differences of opinion in the country, Mr. Kelkar rightly says that nothing better could be expected from those who "are not honest in their intentions" but who are "only dodging about" and criticising "the schemes of others." He challenged Government to decide matters in this case by a plebiscite "pledging themselves implicitly to accept and honestly carry out the decisions arrived at by a majority of appointed spokesmen." We agree with Mr. Kelkar that "if Government give a pledge to us in India, as they did to the South African people, to concede to us a scheme of Responsible Government precisely in the terms of any scheme to which all political parties in India may unanimously agree, it will be possible for us also to present such a unanimous scheme." It must, however, be remembered that neither South Africa nor Ireland got the pledge from Britain for the asking. Each put up a good fight first, and got the pledge as a matter of course.

We in India seem to be more enamoured of constitution-making than of fighting for freedom. And this we say without any desire to belittle the intrinsic merits of the Nehru Report. Some of us are not content with a scheme of Swaraj in the sense of freedom from foreign domination. They must now discuss the future foreign policy and must now lay down that severance of even British connection is an essential part of that policy. Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar expressed himself at the Maharashtra All-Parties' Conference in favour of a more constructive and comprehensive policy. He is reported to have said that "complete Independence alone could not meet all the requirements of the future India" and he advocated a League of Asiatic Nations "based upon unity of culture and ideals," which, he said, "would serve as an equipoise to the existing League of nations." We have often expressed our complete sympathy with this ideal. But we have always felt that unless India is free first, she cannot effectively work in this Asiatic League. As a good step both towards achieving freedom and working with a League of Asiatic nations based upon unity of culture and ideals we would suggest a perfect unification of the Hindus and Muslims of India, bound as they have been not only by ties of culture and ideals but by the ties of common nationality for a thousand years.

HOPE FOR THE EAST

In a remarkable interview Count Herman Keyserling, the famous German author and philosopher, discusses the possibilities of Oriental political regeneration. He believes the development of character "as would be expressed in a firm belief among the people of the East of their ultimate destiny and their will to force its fulfilment" to be the condition for the advance of the East. He is an admirer of mass action and discipline and is in favour of "leadership that derives its authority from public sanction." Proceeding on these premises he analyses the causes of recent developments in Turkey which are "the greatest political evolution in the world since the federation of the German States in the German Empire" and concludes that they are due the enlightened and resolute leadership of Mustafa Kemal, "the outstanding figure of the age" and "orderly submission by the people" It is by reason of this character of the Turks that "they are blazing the way for other Eastern races in the pursuit of their common goal."

Nor have other nations been slow to follow them. The Arabs, although lacking in cohesive action, possess an intensely religious zeal which will serve to consolidate their ranks through the disciplinary Wahabi movement, the motive of which "it is true, is religious, but the end is nationalistic and political." Thus, as Count Keyserling deduces from the early history of Islam, "Ibn Saud will first seek to co-ordinate his forces by the only expedient at hand—which now is religion, and once the solidarity of the race is established civilisation will be promoted along the accepted lines of modern methods."

His analysis of developments in Turkey and Arabia ought to serve as an important lesson—and a message—to us in India. We have religious zeal, enough and to spare, but that religious zeal, so far from consolidating our ranks, only helps to create disorder and perpetuate foreign domination. We hold that the people's will to force the fulfilment of their ultimate destiny is there. But the tragedy is that instead of one Mustafa Kemal we have many while we have not got in the words of Count Keyserling "lieutenants who share his ideals and work whole-heartedly with him in carrying out his politics." As the German philosopher says, "such gigantic upheavals cannot be the work of one man. They were not so in Russia and cannot be anywhere else. although the guiding mind may be single."

INTOLERABLE INTERFERENCE.

The Bombay Municipal Corporation paid a heartfelt tribute to the late Lala Lajpat Rai at its Monday's meeting and adjourned as a mark of respect for the departed leader. The speeches on this sad occasion illustrated the very keen sense of loss which the members of the Corporation felt and they could not, naturally, withhold giving expression to their resentment at the conduct of the Punjab officials whose folly precipitated the events responsible for the loss of a valued life to India. Mr. Kanji was thoroughly justified in asking for an independent inquiry into the cause of his death and in deploring "the attitude of the I.C.S. in the Punjab in connection with the incident." It will be recalled that President V. J. Patel, presiding over a public meeting at Bardoli to mourn Lalaji's death, was the first to make the suggestion and it is significant that the Government of the Punjab are still content to carry on their worthless departmental inquiry which non-official opinion shuns completely.

But to Mr. Clayton, the Municipal Commissioner, the reference to the I.C.S. was like a red rag to a bull. Mr. Clayton may not choose to be aware of it, but the public must not allow him and his employers, the Government, to forget that he is a lent servant to the Corporation and as such he has no business to take part in proceedings which cannot by any stretch of imagination be considered to have anything to do with the administrative affairs of that body. But Mr. Clayton intervened with a speech which was rankly offensive and childishly petulant. When he had the effrontery to tell the Corporation what Lala Lajpat Rai would think were he listening to the proceedings, he was making himself ridiculous. Instead of stigmatising them as "rubbish talk" Lalaji would have called them a straightforward exhibition of a people's resentment. To Mr. Clayton the inquiry being held at Lahore appears a judicial inquiry. To him the opinion of two medical men who knew Lalaji well as a patient means nothing. But the public will agree with Mrs. Besant that Lalaji died of the injuries he received, that the Boyd inquiry is a farce, and they will insist on a public enquiry being made.

THE RIGHTS OF THE PRESS

Sir John Simon and his chief lieutenants in their inglorious attempt to muzzle the Indian Press, which means, of course, that section of the Press which refuses to boost the Simon show, have only succeeded in drawing the attention of the Indian public and of Indian journalists to **a real danger which** awaits them, unless they raise a strong and united protest against this novel encroachment upon public liberties. The public is entitled to receive full and accurate news of what happens at any public gathering. It is entitled to receive fair and unbiassed comment upon the proceedings of these gatherings from any news agency which claims to serve it. It is the function of a news agency to give the public such service and it is encroaching upon its right to render such service and also an interference with the right of the public to receive it for any body of men who pretend to conduct public proceedings to issue a Ukase limiting the rights of the Press. We congratulate Mr. Sadanand on refusing to bend the knee to the Simon Ukase. Lord Burnham, a journalist of experience, is reported to have dwelt on "the convention and practice of the Press" in assisting Sir John in his admonitions and homilies. If he were to enumerate the Zarist doctrines he is understood to have advocated here, in his own country, will he be allowed for a moment to retain a position in public life?

"THE OSMANIA UNIVERSITY"

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE MEDAL

(By A LADY WELL-WISHER OF THE STATE).

II*

Further harping upon the same old theme it is stated that Shahi Schools are getting depleted because Local Fund Schools are coming into existence, the underlying suggestion being that L. F. Schools appeal more to the majority than the former and hence the depletion. This is again untrue because the Shahi Schools are being converted into Local Fund Schools by the State itself to set up Middle and High Schools at busy centres with the expenses thus saved. Moreover this conversion and difference of nomenclature does not affect the administration of these Schools in any way since all Local Fund Schools are as directly under the Education Department as Shahi Schools are and they conform as strictly to the rules and regulations of the Department as the last mentioned do. Thus it will be seen that a change of terminology does not affect the instruction side also as the curriculum and medium of instruction are absolutely identical with those of Shahi Schools. This does not mean to say that there are no pure Marathi or Telugu Schools in the State for wherever there is a demand pure Telugu or Marathi Schools have been set up, the teachers being supplied from the Government Marathi and Telugu Training Schools.

NO DIFFICULTY FOR HINDU GIRLS.

The same argument holds good for female education besides many relieving features for Hindu girls. Even if the medium of instruction were Urdu there should and must have been no difficulty for Hindu girls to acquire knowledge for reasons stated above, but as it happens most members of the female teaching staff are either Europeans or Indian Christians educated and trained in English and British Indian Universities the medium of instruction is of necessity English. This is not all. These High Schools and Colleges run parallel classes preparing students not only for Osmania Matriculation but for School Leaving Certificate and Junior and Senior Cambridge Examinations also and if the Hindu girl does not avail herself of such golden opportunities it is unfair, nay mean, to lay the blame at the State door.

If the Mysore Government is very kindly running 939 Schools for Muslims it does not necessarily follow that the Hyderabad Government also should follow suit in a blindfold manner. Before taking up such questions one has to keep in view the economic, social and moral forces at work in the locality. Things are different in Mysore. Canarese is nominally the State language but almost all the administrative work is carried on in English. Had Canarese been the State language in practice Muslim boys would have been hard put to it to learn three languages at once, viz., Canarese and English for their utilitarian value, Canarese being the State language and English the world language, and Urdu for its sentimental value for the preservation of their national unity. The condition here in Hyderabad may be a bit difficult but it does not alter the fact that Urdu being the most popular language knowledge could be acquired very easily through its medium both by Muslims and Hindus but one feels inclined to think that here in Hyderabad a Hindu boy is much better off than his less fortunate brother the Muslim boy as far as the study of the languages is concerned. Both are required to learn three languages but the Hindu boy has to face only one unfamiliar language, viz., English, his vernacular and Urdu being familiar languages as he has heard and spoken them from his cradle onwards. On the other hand the Muslim boy is put to the painful necessity of learning two quite unfamiliar languages viz., English and Persian or Arabic not one of which he has ever heard and spoken as frequently as his Hindu brother has done in Urdu. Thus we see that both suffer but the sufferings of the Muslim boy are undoubtedly greater. Besides from time immemorial one of the most noble and distinguished traditions of the State of which we should be rightly proud, has been toleration and hence it could not be renounced or repudiated for a policy of segregation which, considering our social forces, would be suicidal. What the State wants is that Hindus and Mahomedans should grow up from infancy in brotherly love and toleration which would be unattainable here if a policy

*The first article appeared on 15th instant.

(Continued on page 11)

LALA LAJPATRAI

33 CRORES SAW HIM

(BY HERREROS.)

"The dead are greater than the mightiest on earth" is the Zulu saying; because they think that death bestows immortality to man. Great was Lala Lajpat Rai in life, greater he shall be in death. The circumstances that induced his death raise him sky high above his living colleagues. He died for India. It was a fitting end to a long struggle for the welfare and freedom of his beloved motherland. How great he was few of us realised when he was with us. In the swirl of political discussion, political prejudices and political jealousies his stature was dimmed and distorted. We could not see the man, we could not see his greatness. The cold hand of death has settled the distorting mist of political confusion and now his figure stands out in all its bold strength—and we see it was enormous. But yet we have not realised fully what he has done. It is only posterity that fully understands the work of the pioneer.

HIS WORK LIVES.

To-day we can no longer ask what has he done or what is he doing? He is not here to answer it. To-day we can only ask what will be the effect of his work. The work that he has done still lives. Do we know his work? The work of the great cannot be seen or understood so easily. The other day a learned and cultured lady asked "Can real work be seen?" The roots of real work creep into the foundations of life, in the little things of every day life, into the hidden spaces of the soul. The greatest of Lala Lajpat Rai's work was not that he went to jail, but that he showed the way to suffer for one's convictions; not that he wrote books, but that he wrote for the welfare of his country. He was an object lesson of determined, stubborn patriotism. Suffering added to his stature. Persecution hardened him into steel.

Here is not the place to discuss whether his ideas were right or wrong, whether they were good or bad, correct or incorrect. Whether right or wrong, good or bad, correct or incorrect, he stood by his ideas firmly, without wavering, throughout a long and hard life. He incarnated himself into his ideas. And that was great! That is what we all, friends and enemies, admire! That was his real work.

Can that work be gauged? Can one measure the worth of an arc lamp? It sheds its lights on all; its rays find the hidden interstices of darkness. Go out in the streets and see an electric arc

(Continued on page 11)

Notes of the Day.

At The Old Game.

The Foreign Powers, with the exception of America and Germany whose friendship the Chinese Nationalists have learnt to value as comparatively disinterested in character, are at the old game again. They imagine they can coerce the Nanking Government by sending it in the customary old style, joint notes, of protest, when the Chinese object to their habit of interfering with China's administrative and political problems which has become second nature to them. France, Britain and Japan, a message from the Havas Agency states, have submittted a joint protest to Nanking against the new regulations on the administration of the Gabelle. These new regulations indicate a change of perspective on the part of the Nanking Government. They make it clear to the Powers that in financial adjustments between China and the foreign bondholders it is not the Powers which must exercise the dominating and determining voice but the Chinese Nationalist Government. The Nanking authorities are ready to negotiate on a self-respecting basis but they will not be browbeaten. The old days are gone.

States People's Deputation.

The Deputation of the All-India States Subjects' Conference seems to have done good work in England. According to the latest cable from the Deputation it has interviewed fifty influential Members of Parliament, including Mr. MacDonald, Lord Olivier and Lord Meston and that meetings of Parliament Party Committees have been arranged to be held shortly. It is difficult to say if the Parliamentarians have done anything more than giving vague patronising promises. The opinion of all political leaders is said to be strong for the appointment of one more Royal Commission. The British leaders are evidently aware that some sections of the Indian public have still a weakness for Royal Commissions, which without compromising anybody act as an effective sop for a time. We cannot but distrust another Royal Commission. Representatives of States' subjects can do their best work in India with the Princes on the one hand and the representatives of British India on the other.

Determined Stand.

Dr. Stresemann's first parliamentary utterance since his illness which has kept him away form the Reichstag and the Foreign Office routine will be welcomed not only by the People's Party and the Social Democrats whose idol he is, it will evoke satisfaction even from the German Nationalists. In the eyes of the latter the Stresemann-Briand entente is strongly suspect because they believe that it humiliates Germany. But Dr. Stresemann's emphasis, in the announcement of German policy in regard to the Ruhr evacuation and to disarmament, on the cardinal fact that Germany will not assume any political burdens beyond the terms of the pledged reparation should satisfy the Nationalist elements in Germany. In demanding the evacuation of the Rhineland Germany does not seek to secure a favour; she insists on the reparation of a wrong.

Extension of Rent Act.

It is a pity that the Bombay Government and the Legislative Council have allowed the Rent Act to lapse without a fresh consideration of the measure. Mr. S. C. Joshi had given notice of a Bill for extending the Act but other topics crowded it out at the last session of the Council. In the circumstances the tenant public of Bombay had no other alternative than to appeal to the Governor to extend the present Act by exercising, if necessary, the special powers vested in him. In view of the great hardships that will be caused to poor tenants by the complete lapse of the Act, the Governor may well extend it till it is considered afresh by the Legislative Council. It may be that in view of altered circumstances the present Act well require some modifications. But as general trade depression and unemployment continue unabated, some relief to the poor tenants may justly be given for a few more years. It must be noted that while the rents for large tenements have gone down, those for small ones have not been appreciably reduced and may be forced up on account of the sudden withdrawal of the Act.

Agricultural Shows.

The Presidency Agricultural Show was inaugurated at Ahmedabad by Sir Leslie Wilson on Saturday in a speech which covered in His Excellency's unassuming and pleasant manner a multitude of subjects of urgent interest to the scientific development of the most important industry in this country. The value of these shows is great, if only the Departments of Agriculture in India could be persuaded to pay greater attention to the need of explaining in the vernacular by oral demonstrations, visual instruction and simple literature what is practically possible to the poor debt-ridden farmer if he wishes, as he should, to adopt modern methods of cultivation. Thanks to the interest taken in such propaganda work in this Presidency by Sir Leslie Wilson, the show at Poona last year proved to be a good one and there is no doubt, that as a 'Tamasha' which will attract a large number of cultivators, the Ahmedabad show will be successful. But the day to day routine work of popularising the new methods must be carried on and let us not forget that those who carry it on officially are up against the vital obstacle of the distressing penury of the peasant. In what manner is the State in India determined to lessen this poverty? By still keeping to an antediluvian and harsh system of exacting land revenue?

Mr. JAMNADAS' NEW FOUND LOVE FOR THE "TIMES"

Joins "Business-before-Patriotism" Brigade

CORPORATION AND PRINTING WORK

Dr. Choksey's Resolution Turned Down

The malicious propaganda ceaselessly carried on by the "Times of India" against Indian aspirations, once more, came in for a seathing condemnation at the hands of the Nationalist members of the Municipal Corporation when Dr. Choksy moved the following resolution at a meeting of the Corporation held on Tuesday afternoon:—

"That since the "Times of India" carries on an anti-Indian campaign and as it furthers a propaganda to prevent attainment of Swaraj by Indians, it is desirable that the Municipality should not entrust its printing work to the "Times Press" nor publish any Municipal advertisement in that paper."

Mr. R. K. Vaidya contended that the proposition was out of order since the Standing Committee had entered into a contract with the "Times" Press for a specific period.

The President ruled that the proposition was in order since it embodied merely an expression of opinion of the Corporation.

"CAUCUS" DAYS RECALLED.

Speaking on his resolution, Dr. Choksy asked his colleagues to consider dispassionately the policy of the "Times" even in regard to the Corporation. He reminded the House of the days of that notorious "Caucus" when the "Times of India" had moved heaven and earth to throw out and bring into disrepute a great Indian patriot like the late Sir Pherozeshah Mehta. There was in those days a great agitation resulting in the boycott of the paper and burning of its issues in extreme cases. Sir Stanley Reed was then specially sent from England as an Editor of the "Times" to soothe the public feeling which ran high against the paper. Sir Stanley changed the policy of the paper and saved the paper from what appeared to be an impending calamity.

RESPONSIBLE FOR COMMUNAL STRIFE.

Everybody knew that the journal carried on a most malicious propaganda against Indian aspirations. It fostered communalism and engendered dissensions between one party and another. "Suggestio falsi and suppressio veri" seemed to be the motto of that paper. Was it fair on the part of the Corporation, he asked, that they should support the paper with the public money? Surely, India's money was not going to support an anti-Indian propaganda.

Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe seconded the resolution.

REFER IT TO STANDING COMMITTEE.

Mr. Boman-Behram moved an amendment that the question be referred to the Standing Committee for investigation and report. The Standing Committee, he said, was not giving the work of the publication of the agenda to the "Times" Press. That work was being done by the "Chronicle" and the "Indian Daily Mail." Only other printing work was given to the "Times" Press. Whether any Indian press could do the work with equal efficiency and promptitude was a question which required investigation. At any rate, that question had to be examined in all its aspects.

Dewan Bahadur Pai seconded the amendment.

JAMNADAS' NEW FOUND LOVE.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta remarked that the men who controlled the "Times" were cousins of Miss Mayo. (Laughter.) He would have certainly boycotted the paper if boycott would serve their purpose. The difficulty was that more reprehensible the writing of a paper like the "Times" was, the more unpractical was its boycott. They had examined that question in the Standing Committee some five years back. There was no press in Bombay to replace the "Times" in smart and efficient work. The speaker supported the amendment.

Sir Vasantrao Dabholkar played his usual role by vehemently supporting the claim of the "Times". He pointed out that in the days of the "Caucus" Sir Pherozeshah Mehta had not thought fit to boycott the paper. Was not Dr. Choksy a pigmy before Sir Pherozeshah, he asked.

"REJECT ABSURD PROPOSITION."

Mr. P. J. Marzban asked the House "to live to its reputation by rejecting summarily the absurd proposition." They were sitting in a civic hall and not in a place like the Marwari Vidyalaya, said the speaker trying to refresh the memory of his colleagues.

BUSINESS BEFORE PATRIOTISM.

Mr. H. P. Mody was all admiration for the "Times". Why was it, he asked, that this Corporation was giving its work to the "Times"? Was it because the members had a soft corner in their heart for the paper, or was it because it was a business proposition? He himself was inclined to take the latter view. If Dr. Choksy's resolution was carried, the speaker had an apprehension that it would be engendering a spirit of intolerance which would prove to be thoroughly detrimental to their interests. They were there as a business body.

MR. HUSSEINBHOY HITS BACK.

Mr. Husseinbhoy A. Lalji promptly retorted to the argument advanced by Mr. Mody. Why should Mr. Mody want, he queried, the reservation of the coastal trade in India to the Indian Mercantile Marine? Could it not be a business proposition, according to his logic, to leave that trade to cheaper foreign marine? The speaker's inference was that Mr. Mody's solicitude for the "Times" was the signal of the near approach of the electioneering campaign.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai said they ought not to give a monopoly to the "Times".

DR. CHOKSY REPLIES.

Replying after closure, Dr. Choksy pointed a case in instance showing that in 1922, the Corporation had passed a resolution forbidding any insurance of the Corporation going to the Dominion Insurance Companies on the plea that Indians were badly treated in the Dominions. The surprise was that this resolution was moved by Mr. Mody and seconded by Mr. Marzban. Was it then a business proposition or the preservation of self-respect, he asked. Referring to Mr. Marzban's remarks, he hastened to say that he had never stepped into the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall.

Proceeding, Dr. Choksy deprecated Mr. Mody's attitude of sitting on the fence.

The amendment of Mr. Boman-Behram referring the question to the Standing Committee was at last passed as a substantive proposition.

The Corporation then adjourned to Thursday.

CONSTITUTION OF CEYLON

TIME YET TO MAKE STATEMENT ON COMMISSION'S REPORT

LONDON, Nov. 19.

In House of Commons, questioned what action the Government intended to take regarding the report of the Special Commission on the Constitution of Ceylo Captain Ormsby-Gore said that Mr. Amery was not yet in a position to make a statement. He was awaiting full report of the proceedings of the Ceylon Legislative Council and the considered views of the Ceylon Government.—Reuter.

Nanking.—It is semiofficially reported that 100 casualties have occurred in the course of popular demonstrations at Harbin, Changghun and Tsitaihar in favour of hoisting the National'st flag in Manchuria. The gendarmerie fired on crowds and tore down Nationalist flags.—Reuter.

SPEN VALLEY CONSTITUENCY

SIR JOHN SIMON TO BE OPPOSED BY B. L. O. W. PARTY CANDIDATE

LONDON, Nov. 20.

It is announced that Sir John Simon will be opposed at his constituency (Spen Valley) at the general election by a candidate of the British Local Option and Women's Party.—Reuter.

CATTLE PRESERVATION CONFERENCE

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 19.

Presiding over the first Bombay Presidency Cattle Preservation Conference held this evening at Bharat Bhuvan Theatre the honourable Sir Manmohandas Ramji said that in the Bombay Presidency there was one agricultural animal for 10 acres of arable land. This was the principal cause of their poverty and they should start companies for the improvement of the breeds of cattle. They should not depend on Government assistance in this matter. They should, he added, develop the business of dairy farming.—A. P.

BUTLER COMMITTEE

STATES SUBJECTS' MEMORANDUM

DEMOCRATIC SYSTEM MUST REPLACE PERSONAL RULE

LONDON, Nov. 19.

A lengthy memorandum has been presented to the Butler Committee signed by Dewan Bahadur M. Ramchandra Rao, Prof. Abhyankar and Mr. Chudgar, setting forth the claims of the Indian States Peoples' Conference. It criticises the secrecy of the inquiry, contrasting it unfavourably with the open procedure adopted by the Simon Commission.

The memorandum concludes with an explanation that the object of the Delegation is to secure fundamental changes in the present administration of States. Generally, they do not desire to cast reflections on any individual prince or order of princes, but personal rule must be modified by the introduction of democratic principle. The consequences of delay in this respect would be serious.—Reuter.

HARMFUL TO LABOUR MOVEMENT

CAWNPORE MAZDOOR SABHA'S OPINION

CAWNPORE, Nov. 20.

The Executive Committee of the Cawnpore Mazdoor Sabha, after carefully examining the Trade Disputes Bill, clause by clause, has expressed its strong disapproval of it, as the Bill, in its opinion, is generally harmful to the growth of the Labour movement and detrimental to the best interests of the workers. Nevertheless considering that amicable settlement of disputes between employers and employees the Committee has made a suggestion to the Trade Union Congress to prepare a Bill of its own on the subject and get the same passed by the Central Legislature as a non-official motion.—A. P.

GUJARAT STANDS BY SWARAJ CONSTITUTION

CONGRESS COMMITTEE SUPPORTS NEHRU REPORT

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 20.

The Executive Committee of the Gujerat Provincial Congress Committee has passed a resolution reiterating its confidence in and endorsing the Nehru Report whose recommendations in the opinion of the Committee are the best that could have been secured in common agreement between all the parties in the country, and, further, recording its opinion that it would be disastrous if for any reason whatsoever Pandit Motilal Nehru is not able to preside over the deliberations of the forthcoming session of the National Congress.—A. P.

PRESIDENT PATEL AT AHMEDABAD

SPENDS DAY WITH GANDHIJI

LEAVES FOR MADRAS ON NOV 22

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 20.

The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel who arrived here last night from Bardoli with his brother Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel stayed the whole day with Mahatma Gandhi at the Satyagraha Ashram. He arrived here to see Mahatma Gandhi and not the Agricultural Show, although he has received an invitation to see it.

He is leaving to-night for Bombay from where he will proceed on the 22nd instant to Madras to watch the proceedings of the Madras Legislative Council. He will stay in Madras till the 29th and return to Bombay whence he will leave for Delhi on 2nd December.

The Hon. Mr. Patel has cancelled all public engagements in Madras as a mark of respect to the memory of Lala Lajpat

ALL-INDIA MOURNING DAY FOR LALAJI

NOV. 29 FIXED

MADRAS, Nov. 20.

An appeal to the nation under the signature of Dr. Ansari and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad has been issued for observing November 29 as Lala Lajpat Rai Day. They urge that on that day meetings should be held all over the country to mourn the loss sustained in the death of the bravest fighter in the cause of the country's liberation.—A. P.

Rai. "His death", he said, "is a great national loss and removes from the public life of India a prominent personality and from the Legislative Assembly a leader of the first rank. He lived for the country, worked for the country and died for the country."—A. P.

VICEROY AND LADY IRWIN IN BURMA

FIREWORKS DISPLAY IN THEIR HONOUR

RANGOON, Nov. 20.

Leaving Government House by a motor car this morning the Viceroy and Lady Irwin and party visited the agricultural farm at Hmwabi. On arrival Their Excellencies were met by Mr. C. W. Dunn, Financial Commissioner (transferred subjects). Mr. A. M. McKerral, Director of Agriculture, and other officers of the Agricultural Department. Their Excellencies' inspection included visits to paddy fields and laboratory. The party then returned to Rangoon.

There was a fireworks display last night on the old race course, arranged by the Reception Committee, in honour of the visit of the Viceroy and Lady Irwin.—A. P.

SWARAJ BY ALL POSSIBLE MEANS

National Energy Wasted in Controversies

ANDHRA TO FOLLOW BARDOLI'S EXAMPLE

NANDYAL, Nov. 19.

"India has adopted nonviolent methods to attain her fredom till now, but it will not be possible to prevent violence if the Government persists in the same old policy of repression," declared Mr. Prakasam in unfuring the national flag here on Saturday. He reminded the people of the noble "battles" fought to save the honour of the national flag in Andhradesa, Nagpur and other places and said that Bardoli had demonstrated the strength of the people. He hoped that Government would not drive them to violence.

The Andhra Provincial Conference, before adjourning on Saturday night, passed a resolution unanimously supporting all the recommendations of the Lucknow All Parties Conference, except that relating to Dominion Status.

NATIONAL ENERGY BEING WASTED.

Mr. Prakasam regretted that national energy was being wasted in unnecessary controversies. The Nehru Report was drafted only to show up the hypocrisy of British professions that Britain would have granted autonomy to India but for disunity and quarrels among Indians. To expect more than that from the Nehru Report was foolish. The British people would not give up their Empire because of their resolutions and reports. The way to achieve either Dominion Status or Independence was through Bardolis and it was their duty to prepare the country for them.

The motion was put to vote and unanimously carried.

SWARAJ BY ALL POSSIBLE MEANS.

The Conference reassembled last evening. The first resolution moved was to add "free from foreign control" after the word "Swaraj" in the Congress creed.

Another motion was moved recommending it to the next session of the Congress to declare the object of the Congress as attainment of Swaraj by all possible means, instead of "all peaceful and legitimate means." A heated discussion took place on the motion which was ultimately withdrawn. Other resolutions passed included one condemning the attitude of the Government towards the Maharaja of Nabha. The next session of the Conference was invited to Bezawada.

BE MEN OF ACTION.

The Andhra Conference, which is non-political met in the morning with Professor Radnakhrishna presiding He exhorted the Andhras in his presidential address to be men of action more than of words. He deplored that sufficient attention was not being paid to social prrogress. Social and political progress must go hand in hand.—A. P.

MORE RUBBISH FOR SIMON CONSUMPTION

One in Every 20 Pathans is a Potential Murderer

OFFICIAL APOLOGIA FOR WITHHOLDING REFORMS FROM FRONTIER

PESHAWAR, Nov. 20.

Very interesting evidence was tendered before the Simon Conference by Mr. Isemonger, Inspector-General of Police and Mr. Metcalfe, Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar. Both held that the Jirgah system under which the tribal Council of Elders tried both civil and criminal cases which could not be tried in ordinary courts worked satisfactorily on the whole and was efficacious and it should not be changed or modified.

Mr. Isemonger held that Frontier Crimes Regulation was very necessary to preserve law and order. He also opposed any increase in the present proportion of Indians in the service.

Mr. Isemonger held that crime had decreased due mostly to the policy of the extension of roads and other civilizing influences, and also partly due to the imvroved police methods. Unfortunately people here held life very cheap. More murders were committed out of petty quarrels than as matters of highway robbery.

CORRUPTION NOT CONFINED TO POLICE ALONE.

Mr. Isemonger declared that corruption in the police force here was not a feature distinguishable in any decree from that attaching to any other department in India, but he testified to the fact that the police were entirely unaffected by communal passions. In order to assure the Hindus who were mostly traders Government were engaging from Punjab a certain percentage of Hindu police. There was no anarchical crime in the province. Mr. Isemonger said that they had 6,000 policemen, 5,000 Frontier constabulary and they spent Rs. 50 lakhs on both las year. There were 514 true cases of murder and 1,052 burglary and housebreaking cases.

JIRGAH SYSTEM WORKS WELL.

Mr. Metcalfe, Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar, held that the Jirgah system was effective provided the Deputy Commissioner and the Senior Officer took care promptly to omit the name of the Elder who was influenced or bribed.

Sir John Simon: You recommend that the system should be preserved?

Witness: Certainly.

Sir Abdul Qayum: Should not the ordinary court be restorted to more frequently and the Jirgahs authorised to pass the death sentence in order to make punishment deterent? Mr. Metcalfe did not agree.

Mr. Metcalfe described the special difficulties of District Officers in their work. First the Pathan held human life very cheap. One in twenty was a 'potential murderer, secondly certain offences such as infringement of codes of personal honour were considered punishable only by death, thirdly, the area was largely armed and therefore while it would be easy to follow any decision taken in pursuance of high policy, he stated that the establishment of a responsible legislature of the frontier would only weaken the executive authority and make the already difficult task of the preservation of law and order more difficult.

Mr. Metcalfe in the course of his evidence held that the introduction of a system of responsible Government was likely to affect the position of the Khans who had been a great asset so far as the preservation of law and order was concerned.

SIR JOHN IMPRESSED.

Sir John Simon observed on the subject of Jirgah that personally he had seen the working of Punchayats in the Punjab and of Jirgahs in Baluchistan and that he was very much impressed by the way the defence was locally enquired into and decided instead of going through an elaborate and costly system of litigation.

Lt. Taj Muhamed giving evidence urged that if reforms were granted, the military classes should be given separate adequate representation.

The Conference in the afternoon heard in camera the Chief Commissioner Mr. Bolton. —A. P.

OPPOSITION TO REFORMS TO K PROVINCE

HINDUS' MEMORANDUM TO SIMON COMMISSION

PESHAWAR, Nov. 19.

Before the Simon Conference Hindus led evidence in support of their case. In a closely argued memorandum, reference is made to the resolution of the Provincial Hindu Conference opposing reforms to the Frontier and election to local bodies. In support of these views it is pointed out that the Frontier was separated from the Punjab for strategic and political reasons by Lord Curzon, and that those considerations which rendered control by the Central Government desirab' still continue. Further it is pointed out that settled districts and tribal tracts are inseparable and finances of the province always disclose a heavy deficit and any weakening of the executive authority will impair the confidence of non-Pathan population incompetency of Government, to defend them against internal commotion and external pressure. Hindus, also urge forward the frontier policy and point out the Pathan population are, opposed to it although they also suffer from depredations of the frontier tribes.

Emphasis is also laid on the fact that major military expenditure is incurred on the Frontier defence and it would be an illadvised step to take any action which would increase the burden of defence of the Frontier. The Hindus recommend the creation of an Advisory Counsil in which Hindus would be adequately represented in proportion to their political and educational advancement and payment of taxes. A demand also is made for two Hindu and two Muslim seats in the Assembly and for three seats in the Council of State through a joint electorate. A further demand is made for the judicial amalgamation with the Punjab with two judges sitting at Peshawar. It is also requested that Land Alienation Act be repealed—Free Press.

SIMON TEAM'S VISIT TO LUCKNOW

BOYCOTT COMMITTEE TO DEFY ORDER?

LUCKNOW, Nov. 19.

Every member of the Boycott Committee which has been organising a hartal and demonstrations in connection with the forthcoming visit of the Simon Commission has been served with notice by the District Superintendent of Police who has asked those who want to take procession to obtain his permission under Section 31 of the Police Act previous to taking out any procession. The Boycott Committee held a meeting yesterday and decided to take out rehearsal processions on 23rd and 27th November. The Committee has no intention of obtaining the permission of the Superintendent of Police for such processions.—A. P.

PETROL SHORTAGE IN DELHI

CAUSE OF FAMINE

NEW DELHI, Nov. 20.

The petrol famine in Delhi has necessitated the operation of something like the Food Control Act in the city. The Deputy Commissioner had to isse notices to all petrol dealers to sell petrol at the scheduled price on pain of having their licenses cancelled. This had the effect of bringing petrol prices to the normal level.

CAUSE OF FAMINE.

The main reason for the scarcity of petrol, it appears, was a shortage of covered railway tank wagons, although the commandeering of 25 000 gallons of petrol by the military is also mentioned in this connection. Enquiries made in this regard, however, show that the military requisitioned only 3,000 gallons of petrol which is equivalent to the total quantity consumed by Delhi in a day. The situation is much easier now and more supplies are coming in, but it is expected that it will be some time before normal conditions are restored.—A. P.

DR. BESANT INVITED TO PRESIDE OVER KARNATAK CONFERENCE

MADRAS, Nov. 20.

Being invited by the Reception Committee to preside over the Karnataka All-Parties' Conference at Bijapur, Dr. Besant has suggested the 16th of December as a suitable date and if the proposal is accepted she will return from tour in the United Provinces in time to preside over the Conference.—A. P.

NEED FOR BETTER ROADS IN INDIA

Defects in Present Road Policy.

JAYAKAR COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The following are extracts from the important chapters of the Indian Road Committee's Report.

In an interesting chapter on Indian Raods in the Past the Committee states:—

From the earliest times there is record of roads and wheeled vehicles in India. Good roads, easy communications, necessarily go with civilisation and civilised administration; and Indian civilisation goes back not less than five thousand years according to the latest discoveries of the Archaeological Department.

The Rigveda mentions the existence of highways, mahapatha. The excavations by the Archaeological Department at Mohenjodaro in Sind and Harappa in the Punjab, cities estimated to have existed between 3500 and 2500 B.C., have revealed broad streets with a drainage system alongside them. At Harappa there was also found a miniature two-wheeled cart with gabled roof and driver seated in front, fashioned in copper, which is probably one of the oldest representations of a wheeled vehicle in the world.

ROADS IN EARLY INDIA.

Coming to actual history, it is said that in the reign of Chandragupta (322—298 B.C.).—

"The roads were maintained in order by the officers of the proper department; and pillars, serving as milestones and signposts were set up at intervals of 10 *stadia*, equivalent to a half 'kos' according to the Indian reckoning, or 2 022 1/2 English yards. The provision of these useful marks was made more liberally than it was afterwards by the Moghal emperors who were content with one pilar to each 'kos.' A royal or grand trunk road 10000 *stadia* in length connected the noth western frontier with the capital." (Pataliputra, the modern Patna).

There is also a reference to roads in one of the rock edicts of the Emperor Asoka (273—232 B.C.), in which he says:—

"On the roads also banyans were planted, to give shade to cattle and men: mango-gardens were planted: and at each half-kess wells were dug: also rest-houses were made: many watering stations also were made in this and that place for the comfort of cattle and men."

PATHAN AND MOGHUL PERIODS.

In the Pathan and Moghul periods the main road system received considerable attention, and many of the kos mainars or milestones erected by the Moghul Emperors still exist.

In the Tarikh-I-Sher Shahi, it is stated of the Emperor Sher Shah, who reigned from 1540 A.D. to 1545 A.D., that—

"For the convenience in travelling of poor travellers, on every road, at a distance of two kos he made a sarai; and one road with sarais he made from the fort which he built in the Panjab to the city of Sunargaon, which is situated in the kingdom of Bengal, on the shore of the ocean Altogether he built 1,700 sarais on various roads; and in every sarai he built separate lodgings, both for Hindus and Musulmans, and at the gate of every sarai he had placed pots full of water, that any one might drink; and in every sarai he settled Brahmans for the entertainment of Hindus, to provide hot and cold water, and beds and food, and grain for their horses.

NINETEENTH CENTURY.

During the last century and prior to the introduction of railways, a number of trunk roads, bridged and metalled, were constructed and maintain under the supervision of military engineers, connecting the more important military and commercial centres.

With the advent of railways, however, attention was concentraed on the construction of feeder roads at right angles to them and the trunk roads, especially where paralled to the railways, were in some cases allowed to go out of repair.

INDIAN ROADS TO-DAY.

Coming to Indian Roads to-day, the Committee writes:—

Excluding roads in municipal areas, reads in British India may be roughly divided into the following file classes:—

(1) Roads wholly or mainly maintained from provincial revenues;

(2) Roads maintained from local funds, that is, from the funds of district councils or boards, with grants-in-aid from provincial revenues;

(3) Roads maintained from local funds;

(4) Roads maintained by minor local bodies such as union boards and village panchayats;

(5) Roads maintained by the villagers themselves.

Figures have been furnished by local Governments for the first three classes only, but the line dividing classes (3) and (4) does not appear to have been drawn on the same principles in all provinces. The distinction between classes (4) and (5) is even more vague. For the purposes of the statements, roads in class (1) are described as provincial and roads in classes (2) and as local and there is a further sub-division according to types into surfaced and unsurfaced. The total road mileage in British India according to these classes and types is:—

Surfaced miles 59,110 Unsurfaced miles 140,030 Total miles 199,140

EFFECT OF MOTOR TRAFFIC.

The development of motor traffic is revolutionising the road problem in India. Roads of water-bound macadam are proving inadequate for combined bullock cart and motor traffic. It is complained, on the one hand, that roads are deteriorating owing to the increase in motor traffic, and that money for repairs is not available. On the other hand, it is objected by motor-owners that their vechicles are damaged by bad roads, and that the development of motor services is hampered by the inadequacy of the existing road system.

DEFECTS IN EXISTING SYSTEM.

We have received much evidence on the state of roads in India at the present time, and the defects in the existing system. It is unnecessary here to refer in detail to many complaints which are mainly of local significance. The defects that are summarised below may be taken to apply to India generaly.

In the first place, there has been at any rate until recently, a lack of system and continuity in road programmes. This is the natural result of an outlook which was concentrated primarily on purely local needs, and was limited by the range of movement of the bullock cart and the provision of short feeders to railways. But with the development of motor transport there is a demand for an extended range of movement, and for a coherent system which will unite broken and disconnected lengths into a continous whole.

Secondly, the lack of bridges and crossings is a serious obstacle to traffic of all kind. Apart from the inconvenience, waste of time and possible damages to bullocks the absence of a bridge may seriously reduce, even in the dry season, the load which a bullock cart could carry without difficulty along the rest of a road, and so may diminish the economic value of the road as a whole. And during the rains an whole. And during the rains an unbridged river may render a road altogether useless. Motor transport is even more seriously hampered. A crossing may perhaps be forced in an oslasional emergency, but regular motor services cannot be satisfactorily established on an unbridged road.

SUBSIDIARY ROADS.

Third'y, road surfaces are said to be deteriorating, and here again the problem is aggravated by the development of motor transport. On the one hand, motor transport demands improved surfaces; and on the other hand, its development is damaging the surfaces that already exist. The question of surfaces, the evolution of a 'dual' purpose' road, and especially the improvement of unmetalled roads, require systematic experiment and scientific research, for which organised provision does not always exist.

Finally, it is generally agreed that the condition of subsidiary roads connecting villages with main roads and with one another requires special consideration and relief. Apart from the immediate benefit to the villagers, it is obvous that main roads themselves will not develop their full economic value unless they are accessible to the villages of the tract through which they pass.

MARKETING OF AGRICULTUREL PRODUCE.

The evidence that we received was unanimous that the road system of India should be further developed and improved. Different witnesses stressed different points of view, but the point on which there was perhaps most general insistence was the need of better communications for marketing agricultural produce. This aspect of the road question has also been considered recently by the Royal Commission on Agriculture in India. In paragraph 298 of its report the Commission says:—

"Good communications, in combination with efficient marketing arrangements, enable produce to be moved cheaply and quickly to places where the demand for it is active and secure the equalisation of prices for particular classes of produce throughout the country, and both these factors react favourably on the price which the average cultivator receives. They frequently open out to him alternative markets and the element of competition between market and market that follows usually operates greatly to the advantage of the producer."

The Commission also emphasises the point that bad communications, by imposing a constant strain on the health and stamina of the draught animals, seriously reduce their efficiency for the all-important work of cultivation. Finally, bad communications not only hamper the agriculturist in the marketing of his produce, but also raise the price of his own purchases from elsewhere. In short, the Commission concludes, the true income of the cultivator is largely dependent on the efficiency of communications.

SOCIAL AND POLITICAL PROGRESS.

The social and political effect of good communications, especially on the rural population, is not less important than the economic. It is unnecessary to elaborate this aspect of road development. It is commonplace that social and political progress is advanced by intercourse, and retarded by isolation. The far reaching potentialities of motor transport are beginning to be realised. As one witness put it, "Good roads annihilate distances. Instead of counting by miles, we begin to count distance by time. Twenty to thirty miles is now an hour's distance." It is difficult to foresee, and difficult to exaggerate, the effect on the life of the nation of this anihilation of distance and the consequent awakening of the rural population.

ROADS AND RAILWAYS.

In some countries the competition of motor transport with railways has become an acute question. And as railways in India are mainly State-owned, it has even been objected that development of roads would injure a valuable national property. This, however, is not the view of the railway administration, which is summed up as follows:—

"Broadly speaking the railway regards all new road construction favourably as an extension of the transport facilities of the country and therefore in the majority of cases tending to bring more traffic to the railway. Taking a wide view, it is only exceptionally that new road construction would result in decreasing traffic on the railway."

INTERDEPENDENCE OF COMMUNICATIONS.

It is natural that each section of the community should emphasise the importance of the communications in which it is immediately interested. Thus the defect in existing communications that is most apparent to the agriculturist, is the condition of subsidiary roads connecting villages with main roads and with one another. On the other hand, the motorist and the promoter of motor transport sometimes do not see beyond the need for motorable roads. And the railway traffic officer may be primarily interested in 'radial' feeders. But the fact is that all communications are interdependent. The value of a village road is small unless it leads to a main road, which leads in turn to a market or railway. On the other hand, the full value of a railway is not realised, unless it is fed by an adequate system of main and subsidiary roads. The orderly development of all communications should proceed together. In particular, it is inevitable in a country so vast as India that the network of railways should have a very wide mesh. The intervals should be filled by roads, and it would appear that the development of railways has outstripped the development of roads. It is stated in the Railway Board memorandum that "railways in India have always felt the lack of roads to feed them." It is indeed somewhat incongruous that there should be nearly 40,000 miles of railway in India, while the total mileage of surfaced roads in British India is only 59,000.

Our conclusion is that the development of the road systetm of India is desirable. It is especially desirable because it will make for the economic, social and political advancement of the rural population, on which the future of the nation so much depends.

MAHARAJA OF BHARATPUR

NEITHER ABDICATED NOR BEEN DEPOSED

WINTERTON'S REPLY TO SAKLATVALA

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Nov. 16.

Lord Winterton replying to Mr. Thurtle in the Cammons stated their one Prince namely, the Maharajah of Nabha, was deposed while four Princes abdicated. Replying to Mr. Saklatvala he stated that the Maharajah of Bharatpur was not in either category but he failed to explain the actual position.

COMMUNAL CLASH AT BIBRAKALAN VILLAGE

NEW DELHI, Nov. 19.

Private advices from Amroha contain a belated account of a Hindu-Muslim clash in Bibrakalan village reported have taken place on the 14th instant. Three persons are stated to have died as result of injuries and a number of houses burnt and over twenty arrests have been made. Authentic details are lacking.—A. P.

"DOWLAT CLUB" OPENED AT HIMATNAGAR

Members of Shree Dowlat Club and the invited guests and officials assembled at the new building of the Club on 13th inst. on Maharaja Kumar Himmat Singhji Saheb taking the presidential chair the Honorary Secretary of Shree Dowlat Club Dr. K. V. Thakkar spoke in vernacular giving a short history of the origin of the Club, its monetary condition and the necessity of a special building. Shriman Maharaja Kumar Saheb Himmat Singhji Saheb in declaring the new building open made a short speech.

His Excellency, The Governor of Bombay attended Lodge 'Lord Cornwallis' at the Freewasons Hall on Monday.

WILSON HOSPITAL FUND TOTALS RS, 15 LAKHS

SIR LESLIE PROUD OF ACHIEVEMENT

PRAISES TRADITIONAL GENEROSITY OF PARSEES

A pleasant function took place at the J. J. Hospital on Tuesday when Sir Temulji Nariman unveiled a portrait of H. E. the Governor of Bombay. The portrait was a fine specimen of J. A. Lalkaka's work. The medical profession of Bombay in appreciation of the Governor's sympathy towards medical relief presented him with a souvenir of Taj Mahal in solid silver prepared by Messrs. Jayantilal and Son, art jewellers. The silver salver and the Taj Mahal were fine pieces of Indian workmanship and H. E. the Governor presented a gold medal to Mr. Jayantilal for his exceilent craftsmanship.

This function was preceded by the laying of the foundation-stone of the new building of Cowasji Jehangir Ophthalmic Hospital.

Major J. N. Duggan gave a brief history of C. J. Ophthalmic Hospital which was founded sixty years ago by Sir Cowasji Jehangir, the illustrious father of the present Baronet at a cost of Rs. 1,12,000 providing 36 beds. This was extended in 1908 at a cost of Rs. 71,775 increasing the capacity to 73 beds. He, theretore, appealed to Sir Cowasji to build a separate septic ward and he very generously responded to his appeal and offered the munificent donation of Rs. 1,50,000 in furtherance of the proposal to extend the Ophthalmic Hospital.

SIR COWASJI'S SPEECH.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir then said:—

This is the second occasion since its foundation that the Hospital is being expanded. My father's share of the work, on the present occasion, began and ended when he paid his promised donation and approved the plans in March last. The next step forward is being taken to-day and we all consider ourselves most fortunate in having the foundation stone laid by a Governor whose name will go down in the history of this City, as one who has been most conspicuous by his energy, perseverance and solid work in the great cause of suffering humanity.

SIR LESLIE GRATIFIED.

Sir Leslie Wilson then laid the foundation-stone and declared amidst cheers having well and truly laid. He then said:—

As this is the last ceremony I shall have the pleasure of performing in connection with the building programme of the Hospital Fund which bears my name, I should like to take this opportunity of summarising very briefly what the Fund has done, with the help of Government and the Corporation, to increase the hospital accommodation in this City. With the generous support of all classes in Bombay, without distinction of caste or creed, and of donors both rich and poor, the Fund which was inaugurated at a public meeting held by me in December, 1925, had reached a few days ago the satisfactory total of nearly fifteen lakhs of rupees. It gives me great pleasure today to announce a further very handsome donation of 2-1|2 lakhs of rupees, which the trustees of the Sir Sassoon David Charity have offered to the Fund thus raising the total to 17-1|2 lakhs of rupees, which, by a curious coincidence, is the exact sum estimated by us to be required from the public to complete the J. J. Hospital scheme at a cost of 35 lakhs. Such a result, in so short a time, must indeed be gratifying to all concerned. This offer has been gladly and gratefully accepted, and one of the two new pavilions of the J. J. Hospital will be called the Sassoon David Hospital, 14 beds in this pavilion being reserved for members members of the community to which the late Sir Sassoon David belonged.

It will be remembered that it is one of the conditions of the Hospital Fund that when it contributes to the building, or to the extension of any Government or Municipal Hospital, the Government or the Municipality as the case may be, shall contribute a similar amount. In accordance with this arrangement, the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital for children, containing 100 beds, has already been completed, the building which is to be constructed on the foundation stone I am laying to-day will increase the accommodation in this Hospital by 23 beds. and pavilion No. 1 of the J. J. Hospital, containing 97 beds, is under construct on and is very nearly completed The Fund has time been enabled to take its share in increasing the number of beds in the J. J. group of hospitals by 220 beds, and when the magnificent building constructed with the aid of funds provided by the Trustees of the late Rao Bahadur Ellappa Balaram, and to be called after his name, is finished, the total expansion of this group will amount to 324 beds, thus nearly doubling the existing accommodation.

The Fund, with the aid of Government will also build and equip the Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim Dental College and Hospital. The Fund is also contributing half the cost of a ward for Skin and Venereal Diseases, in connection with the King Edward Memorial Hospital which belongs to the Corporation. This record is, I think, one on which all parties concerned deserve to be congratulated.

It remains for me now to express my sincere gratitude, and, I am sure, I may add the gratitude of the people of Bombay, to all who have contributed to swell the total of the Fund. We are also greatly indebted to the Ladies Committee which worked under the guidance of Mrs. Palmer and Lady Marten, and added a very large sum to the fund. It would be impossible to name all the ladies who assisted, but I would mention particularly Mrs. P. M. Kanga, Lady Jehangir, Mrs. Sabawala, Mrs. Kania, Mrs. Shuffi Tyebjee, Mrs. F. A. Vakil, Lady Cowasji Jehangir (Jr.) Lady Byramjee Jeejeebhoy and Miss Desai.

The stone, which I have just laid at the request of Sir Cowasji Jehangir marks the commencement of an important item of our scheme, namely the rebuilding on a larger scale of the Ophthalmic Hospital which has been so intimately associated for over 60 years with the distinguished and honoured name of Cowasji Jehangir.

I have laid to-day the foundation stone one more monument of Parsee generosity, and I am confident that many thousands of the people of Bombay will have cause to be grateful, for the treatment they receive here, to the name of Cowasji Jehangir.

TEACHER SUSPENDED FOR CANING A BOY

SCHOOL COMMITTEE'S ACTION

The alleged severe caning of an 8-year old Hindu boy by a Mahomedan teacher in the Municipal Urdu School at Poibavadi, resulted in the suspension of the teacher by the Schools' Committee, pending further enquiries in the matter by the Secretary. It appears from the report of the Superintendent that the boy was punished for not attending the school in time. The boy complained to his father who brought the matter to the notice of the Head Master. The Superintendent of Urdu Schools also made enquiries and came to the conclusion that unless immediate action was taken the incident would have serious consequences as the boy was the son of a Hindu Bhayya and the teacher was a Mahomedan.

The boy was produced before the Schools' Committee on Tuesday. The members satisfied themselves about the injuries which the boy had received.

Mr. Boman-Behram moved that the teacher be suspended pending inquiries into the matter. The proposition was carried.

On the motion of Dr. Javale, it was decided that the Municipal Schools in Bombay should be closed on next Friday as a mark of respect to the memory of Lala Lajpat Rai.

WIDE-SPREAD DISTRESS IN KOHAT

Tragedy Of 1924 Recalled

CONTINUOUS CALAMITIES

Govt. Asked To Remit Loans To People

SESHAWAR, Nov. 19.

It is the most pathetic recital which is made in a petition submited on behalf of the Hindu Muslim Sikh Associations of Kohat and sufferers in the Kohat tragedy of 1924 to the Deputy Commissioner of Kohat. It will be remembered that when the Kohat tragedy occurred in 1924 a demand was made for compensation by the Government to the sufferers who had lost their property and otherwise suffered losses. There were two divisions in the Hindu camp. One section under the leadership of the nationalist leaders agitated politically while another section reconciled with the Muslims agitated for compensation. It was decided that Government shall give a loan of Rs 10 Lakhs to enable the reconstruction of Kohat. Hopes, it is understood, were then held out that efforts would be made to secure remission of loan. Since 1924, the economic condition of Kohat is said to have grown worse steadily with the result that Government recently suspended conditionally the payment of interests by the Kohat inhabitants

DEMAND FOR REMISSION OF LOAN.

Recently a deputation of leading citizens, it is understood, waited on the Deputy Commissioner of Kohat when they submitted to him a united demand for the remission of the loan. Reference was made to a resolution of the citizens of Kohat which ran. This meeting of Hindu Sikh Muslim communities of Kohat consider it their good fortune that Government have on the recommendation of the Deputy Commissioner Major J. W. Thomson Glover and the local Government passed orders for the conditional remission of interest on the loan advanced to the residents of Kohat. This meeting is conscious of this concession has been granted in view of the distress and calamities which had lately been the lot of the Kohat people, and the heavy losses to which they have been subjected, and the way in which their trade has been ruined. The meeting begs to assure the Government that the people of Kohat are so loyal that they are quite prepared and willing to abide by the orders and try to pay up the loans in spite of their poverty, but it requests permission to bring to the notice of the authorities that the people are so pulled down that they are utterly unable to find the means to make payment. One of the principal causes of the losses suffered by the people was that Government currency notes to the value of eight lakhs of Rs. had by the people were burnt up in the disturbance. But for this, Government would have ultimately paid the money on the presentation of currency notes at the treasury in view of the above facts, the meeting prays respectfuly that Government may graciously remit the principal sum of loans and lay the distressed and poverty-stricken people of Kohat under a deep of gratitude.

MISFORTUNES AFTER.

MISFORTUNES.

The deputationists then stated that the loan of ten lakhs was granted for the reconstruction at six per cent per annum. But the economic conditions had deteriorated steadily. The situation had gone from bad to worse. The Kohat citizen had lost all credit in the business market abroad and at home. During the year 1925-26-27-28 43 firms and individuals had applied to the District Insolvency Court for being declared insolvants involving over two and insolvances involving over two and a half lakhs. In addition by the compounding out of courtvoluntary liquidation had been effected to the extent of Rs. 5 lakhs. The result was a commercial deadlock There was similary considerable depreciation in the rental value as well as the value of immovable property. The percentage of depreciation amounted to 30 per cent in rental value and 60 per cent. in the value of property. Owing to the failure of the Kohat traders to meet their liabilities in outside the markets as Bombay Karachi etc., their properties are being distrained, auctioned etc. To add to the misfortunes owing to scarcity of rain-f" prices of foodstuffs are high. Rabi crop for 1928 had failed necessitating the remission of the portion of land revenue and the prospects of Kharif crop are gloomy. In view of these facts the deputationists requested that their petition for remission of the loan be favourably considered. The Deputy Commissioner, it is understood, gave a patient and sympathic hearing.

"LOYALTY TO ORDER"

GAZETTED OFFICERS' "OBLIGATION"

ALLEGED DEMI-OFFICIAL CIRCULAR OF BIHAR GOVT.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 20.

The "Forward" published under a bold headline "Loyalty is manufactured," a demi-official circular by Mr. Whittaker, Political Under-Secretary Bihar Government in connection with the Viceroy's visit to Patna. The circular states Sir Hugh Stephenson desires it to be clearly understood that all gazetted officers are under obligation to be present at the arrival of the Viceroy and also desires all Secretariat assistants to be present on the route along which the Viceroy passes.

Commenting editorially the "Forward" writes:—"We hope similar precautions will be taken at the time of the Statutory Commission's visit.—Free Press of India.

BURMESE EDITOR FINED

RANGOON, Nov. 20.

The District Magistrate passed orders to-day in the "Sun" defamation case, sentencing U Po Nyin, printer and publisher of the Burmese newspaper "Sun to pay a fine of Rs. 500/- in default to suffer three months simple imprisonment for giving in its issue of 3rd October an untrue account regarding Thilwa Refineries Company stating that the Company was being sued for the recovery of the balance of the purchase money by the original Indian firm. After discussing the evidence at length the Magistrate held that the paragraph made untrue allegations likely to harm the company's reputation. The fine if realised was directed to be paid to the company as compensation.—A. P.

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BRIGHT FUTURE FOR THE EAST

Kemal Pasha the Outstanding Figure of the Age

A GERMAN PHILOSOPHER'S VIEW

Count Herman Keyserling, the famous German philosopher in an interview, discussed some of the major problems besetting the East. His observations encompassed the whole of Asia from semi-European Turkey to China and Japan. For the East in general he entertains the hope of a bright future, but would not commit himself as to the time this could be achieved. The attainment of this object, he maintains, is dependent upon whether certain conditions whose furfilment alone will determine the acceleration or the protraction of the ultimate inevitable result.

"On general grounds," said Count Keyserling, "I believe in the ultimate attainment by all classes of the human race of the supreme object they are all striving and struggling for, namely, the desire to live in happiness and comfort. The coolie of China is animated by his desire as much as the labourer of Europe and America. To some groups of the same class in different countries, this desire may be nearer of attainment than it is to others, but the urge being equal among all, the process of evolution from one stage to another until the supreme goal is reached will continue to supply the onward movement with continued energy.

CHARACTER DEVELOPMENT OUTSTANDING CONDITION.

"The outstanding condition I lay down for the more rapid advance of the East is the development of character, as would be expressed in a firm belief among the people of the East of their ultimate destiny and their will to force its fulfilment. I am an admirer of mass action and a firm believer in the virtues of discipline. I concede that the initiative should come from a few leaders with well-grounded positive authority, but I would not have reform come by decree as if ordained by divine right, as with the case with the initiation of reform in Japan. Rather, I am in favour of leadership, that derives its authority from public sanction as exemplified in the recent case of Turkey under the able leadership of Mustapha Kemal Pasha.

"My unqualified conviction is that recent developments in Turkey are the greatest political evolution in the world since the federation of the German States in the German Empire. Kemal Pasha is to me the outstanding figure of the age. The several reform movements he has inaugurated are without parallel in history, both in nature and extent. They are bound to exercise a far-reaching effect in shaping the course of affairs in the East, and will undoubtedly stimulate to quicker action the will of Eastern races to attain their lawful aspirations.

"In other words, the Turkish reform movement under the driving will of Mustapha Kemal Pasha is the greatest incentive to the acquisition by the people of the East of that primary condition laid down by me for their full development, namely character.

"Analysing the Turkish situation, I attribute the sucess of the reform movement in Turkey to two major causes, the first being enlightened and resolute leadership, and the second orderly submission by the people. Mustapha Kemal, is especially fortunate in having the lieutenants who share his ideals and work wholeheartedly with him in carrying out his policies. Such gigantic upheavals cannot be the work of one man. They were not so in Russia and cannot be anywhere else, although the guiding mind may be single. Among Mustapha Kemal's most able aides is Ismet Pasha, the formidable diplomat, who negotiated the treaty of Sevres and won his points against the ablest statesmen of Europe.

"To the second requisite, I attach no less importance, for I attribute to the Turkish nation, one of the finest national characteristics, namely, that of orderly submission to authority which is born of long military discipline. That Turks are a fighting race who came to the country as invaders and held their conquests against superior numbers by cohesive action. Their turning of defeat in the last war into a signal victory is a feat without parallel in military annals. The Turks have character, the fundamental condition for success, and it is for that reason that they are blazing the way for other Eastern races in the pursuit of their common goal.

"For Arabs, also, I hold prospects of a brilliant future. The Arabs are a hardy race and fiercely independent. What they lack in the way of cohesive action as induced by military discipline is amply counter-balanced by the intensity of their religious zeal. This in time, will serve its purpose of consolidating their ranks and establishing their power later giving way to a more tolerant attitude which would be more in keeping with modern thought and action.

"Already signs of this rejuvenation are appearing in the disciplinary religious movement of the Arab King Ibn Saoud. The motive behind the Wahabi movement, it is true, is religious, but the end is nationalistic and political. Had it not been for the fact that the Arabs were in a state of complete isolation in their peninsula the growth of the movement would be extremely rapid and its effect much more farreaching.

"Remember that the Wahabi movement, both in its inception and its application, is reactionary and retrogressive in that it seeks to apply to the present age conditions that obtained during the times of the Prophet. It is my belief that Islam was as great an evolution in religious thought and practice as the reformation movement in Christianity. For the Arabs to advocate the return to the pristine purity of Islam would be to reduce it to its simpler element and have it revert to its primary function.

RELIGION NO LONGER THE DECIDING FACTOR.

"The early followers of the Arab Prophet were first actuated by religious motives, but once their creed was established they turned to the more peaceful methods of civilisation and progress. History may well repeat itself in the present case also. For Ibn Saoud will first seek to co-ordinate his forces by the only expedient at hand—which now is religion, and once the solidarity of the race is established civilisation will be promoted along the accepted lines of modern methods.

"Religion will cease to be a determining factor in the lives of nations. As men develop more fully the realisation of the primacy of their material well being over all other considerations, they shall evince concern over matters which hamper them in the pursuit of their supreme ambition. Thus ultimate state of the human race is inevitable. It shall apply to the East as well as to any other section of the globe. The process of evolution will be general but positive. When, however, this final condition will be reached is beyond the ability of any one to determine.

"What is popularly called the 'mysterious, unfathomable, East' is to me world, to a greater or lesser degree, is not a mystery at all. The whole striving for the common goal of material wellbeing as expressed in the desire to live in the greatest possible safety and comfort. China in this respect is not different from Russia and where in the latter European country some progress has been made toward this end in one masterly, decisive stroke, in the former Asiatic country a war has been progressing for the last twenty years for the attainment of the same object. But if the result has been long in materialising, there should be no doubt of its realisation sooner or later.

"I would, however, make a clear distinction between the Near East and the Far East. The latter is the the real and only East and begins only with India, while the Near East, or those countries bordering the Mediterranean basis are as much an integral part of the West as any country of Europe."

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LALA LAJPATRAI

A PARSI'S TRIBUTE

(BY G. K. NARIMAN.)

It is a genuine pleasure to see the Musalmans paying their tribute to the memory of the great man of the Punjab of whom India has been bereaved. It is an error, if it exists, that Lala Lajpat Rai was anti-Musalman. What he really was against, is the periodic insanity which possesses some of us and which we euphemistically style religious fanaticism.

When he was in Bombay a couple of years ago, he addressed a large meeting held in the Congress compound. Though it was intended only for the Hindus, Lalaji had specially asked me to attend. And there was a young Dakshini enthusiast who asked Lalaji with becoming warmth if I could decently find a place in the Hindu assemblage. Mr. Lajpat Rai waved his hand impatiently and said that even Christians were welcome provided they obtruded no blind partiality for one's faith into the national deliberations. It must have required inordinate courage on the part of the great leader when he publicly avowed that if other religionists were prepared to shut up their sanctuaries, which had become hot beds of furious communalism, he would persuade his Hindu confreres to close all their temples and places of worship for five years or more. It was again this great brave man who facing the Hindu audience stated that when the Afghans and others poured from the Hindukush down the Khaiber Pass to India, it was not the idols of Somanath and other Hindu shrines which drove back the marauders; nor was it the mosques which afforded adequate protection to this country, when gradually white men absorded it. The degree of the religious miasma in the Punjab is a measure of the moral depth of Lalaji who was in his sixties and not comparatively a stripling like Jawaharlal.

When I came back from Afghanistan with the marvellous story of a renovated country, the Lalaji at Lahore was very visibly incredulous and in his refreshingly outspoken manner gave me more than a hint that I was talking poetry but he did appreciate the fact of my journey inasmuch as he himself got up and gave me a private entertainment where before his Moslem and Hindu friends I could express myself more fully on the miracle I had witnessed, and stand some cross-questioning at the hands of his colleagues like Raja Narendra Nath, which I did.

COPY LALAJI'S LION SPIRIT

MR. NARIMAN'S EXHORTATION

MANGALORE, Nov. 19.

Speaking at the South Kanara District Political Conference, Mr. Nariman referred to the death of Lala Lajpat Rai and said that the gathering would be shocked to hear the painful news. The Lala's great desire in his lifetime was to see his country and countrymen free before he left this world but God had prdained otherwise. But added Mr. Nariman though the Lion of the Punjajb is dead the spirit of the lion is not. To copy that lion spirit would be the best monument the nation could erect to Lalaji. That spirit would never die till Lalaji's desire for the freedom of the country had been attained. In spite of his ages weakness of heart and infirmity of health Lala Lajpat Rai responded to the call of duty and died in the thick of the fight, a fitting end to a fitting life. Concluding Mr. Nariman urged the audience not to rest in peace till the goal for which Lala Lajpat Rai lived and died had been attained.

Mr. Horniman then moved the resolution of condolence which was passed.—A.P.

A NATIONAL CALAMITY

29TH NOV. FIXED AS LALA LAJPATRAI DAY

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 19.

A condolence meeting was held this evening to mourn the death of Lala Lajpat Rai. The meeting was attended by a very large number of citizens of Allahabad among whom were Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Pandit Hirdaynath Kunzru, M.L.A. Munshi Iswar Saran, M.L.A., Pundit Ramakant Malaviya, Pundit Jawaharla Nehru, Mr. T. K Sherwani, M.L.A., and a number of ladies. Pandit Motilal Nehru who presided made a feeling speech in the course of which he said that Lala Lajpatrai's death was a national calamity. Upto the very end he had worked for his country and in spite of sufferings he never gave up his efforts for the cause of the country, whether in the field of politics, education or social service.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru moved and Mr. T. K. Sherwani seconded a resolution expressing the citizezns' sorrow at the sad death and it was passed.

LALA LAJPAT RAI DAY.

Before declaring the meeting closed Pandit Motilal announced that the Punjab Congress Committee had fixed 29th November to be observed as Lala Lajpat Rai Day, and fuller instructions would follow.—A.P.

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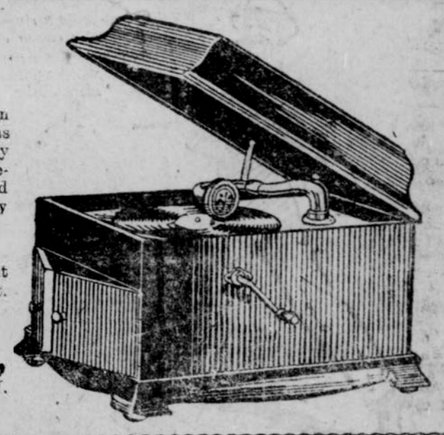

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100-MILE CYCLE RACE

PARSI YOUTH'S RECORD

The Zoroastrian Physical Culture & Health League started its 100—mile cycle race at 6 in the morning on Sunday last from Worli, when 40 young men competed for the event. It was announced that all those competitors who would do the distance in 7 hours and 45 minutes would be eligible for time-limit prizes. Every one seemed to be eager to come within the time-limit, and for a time it seemed that the League would have to fork out 40 prizes for these enthusiastic "Iron-horse" riders. From the way they rushed forth it was apparent that the first man would break the previous records and in the end he did.

From the start, Minoo Katrak, B. K. Irani, J. H. Pochkhanawalla a pushing youngster of seventeen and B. H. Engineer were going rapidly ahead of others, following them were Minoo Master, Minoo Engineer, R. Joshi and J. Kapadia. At a short distance behind them were F. J. Rivetna, P. M Dhondi, K. C. Daver, M, B. Modi and S. B. Kavarana. The others, however, tried to maintain their timings.

Hardly did the competitors go up to the Dadar bridge, when four or five of them clashed against each other and Minoo Dala had his bike punctured and its valve broken. It took him 22 minutes to set the matter right and again he started up in full gallop, but ill-luck dogged his footsteps and was destined to meet with reverses. Again the puncture trouble harassed him and again he had to waste a good deal of his precious time. Anyhow he managed to reach Chowk, pumping his bike at intervals.

RACE ABANDONED.

At Chowk he had to give up. The last year's champion, Minoo Katrak also had the same trouble and he had unfortunately to give up somewher after Mumbra. P. M. Dhondhi and M. B. Modi also gave up at Panvel for the same reason. Few of the fortunate favourities managed to reach the turning point near Chowk safely. Whilst returning B. Irani, J. H. Pochkhanawalla, B. H. Engineer, were together and it was not possible to say whether Pochkhanawalla who was quite a fresher this year would have an upper-hand over the other two veterans. B. Engineer had the punctured trouble so he had to leave the competition for the first place between Irani and Pochkhanawalla. In the end as it is usual the ember of experience proved itself to be superiar over the fire of youth and Irani won the laurels of the day. Second came Pochkhanawalla. B. Engineer who had every chance of competing with Irani was left behind by T. B. Mistry, another fresher. B. H. Engineer, came fourth.

For the fifth place there was a hot competition between Minoo Master, Minoo Engineer, a promising lad of seventeen and R. Joshi. Master finished only a fraction of a second before Minoo Engineer who tied with Joshi. Nine were able to complete the distance within the scheduled time.

From the time taken by the first man this year to complete the distance it can be seen that there is a distinct improvement of more than a quarter of an hour over the last year's timing.

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LONDON, Nov. 19.

Sydney.—The Australian team for the first Test Match against the M. C. C. at Brisbane on 30th November will be selected from following: Ryder (Captain), E. Oxenham, Bradman, Woodfull, Ponsford, Grimmett, Kippax Gregory, Hendry, Ironmonger Kelleway and Oldfield.—Reuter.

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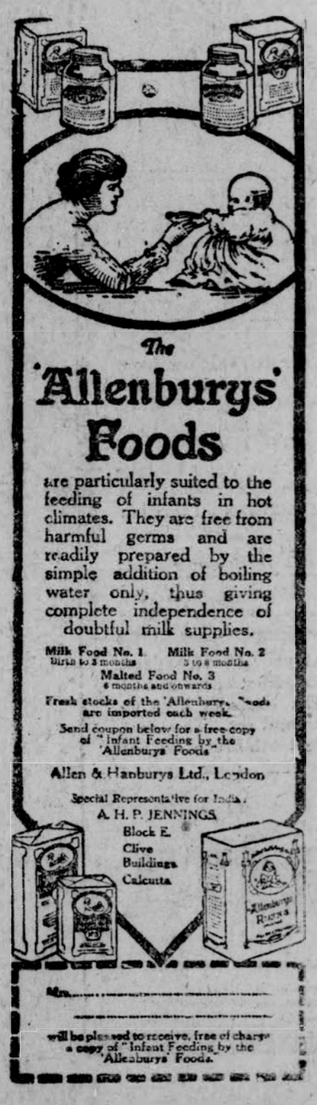

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Thomas Wilkinson

LALA LAJPATRAI

(Continued from page 8)

lamp—500 candle power. Lala Lajpat Rai was a million candle power arc lamp. He stood in the Punjab but he was seen in the distant Rameswaram. All India saw him. 33 crores saw him. Who can tell what effect he had on them and how much of darkness he did enlighten, how many and how much of his ideas slid into how many souls and the thought of how many lives he changed! That was his work.

SOLDIER OF INDIA.

"Lion of the Punjab" he was called. "Soldier of India" he should be named. He was too big for any one Province. He was big enough for all India. Yes, he was big enough for the British Empire, for he was pitted against the British Empire, and by the greatness of his adversaries shall a soldier be judged. For his country's sake he fought the Imperialism of the British Empire. A child may take up a straw to attack a six-footer. We would laugh at it. The six-footer would laugh at it. But let another six-footer stand up to fight, neither we nor he smiles. He fights back and fights back stronger the harder he is attacked. The British did not smile at Lalaji. They fought back—as hard as they could. That is the measure of his skill and strength as a fighter. There is enough of the primitive savage in all of us to admire a good fighter. Lalaji was a good and great fighter. He died fighting. Later investigations might prove that his death was not due, directly or indirectly, to the blows he received. That may be so. But India will not think of was so. The people do not like to dethrone their heroes and any attempt made to do so merely raises them on to a higher pedestal, especially when that hero is dead, and such a hero as Lala Lajpat Rai. Let us leave it at that—he died a soldier's death.

GREATER IN DEATH.

We sorrow for him. We feel he cannot be replaced. We think that he was most wanted now at this critical moment in the political life of the country. It seems hard and unfeeling to say, especially at this moment, that the progress of a nation stops for no man. One by one we see the grand old champions, doughty warriors, bow their heads in silence and quietly pay their debt to Nature. But we go on progressing, rising higher step by step. The truth is, such men die to vitalise their ideas. Their ideas do not crumble away with their dust. Their ideas vivify, electrify younger hearts to jump to the forefront and to lead on. Such men are great in life, greater when they die, for by dying they push to the front new men, fresh and stronger to carry their work one step further. So is Lala Lajpat Rai greater in death. In the darkness of his night is dawning the star of the new leader. Know him when you see him—and you have recognised Lala Lajpat Rai's life work.

'THE OSMANIA UNIVERSITY'

(Continued from page 6.)

of segregation is adopted. It may be feasible in Mysore but what is one man's meat may be another man's poison. The Hyderabad State with a view to inculcating the spirit of toleration would have even allowed untouchables to join any school irrespective of caste or creed but out of deference for the feelings of its Hindu subjects it has been gracious enough to open hundreds of Special Schools for untouchables where according to the varying local needs the medium of instruction is Urdu, Telugu or Marathi. Thus it is clear that the State is not and should not be prepared to relinquish a principle that has grown hoary with age and has proved its sterling worth in many a crisis.

WANTED A BROADER OUTLOOK.

Religion is another ambush whence the critic seeks for vulnerable points in the Government armour. In matters religious one must think twice before speaking out one's mind. We must remember that Indians or for the matter of that most of the Asiatics are essentially religious minded. Europe the most civilised and most advanced continent of the world has not escaped the shackles of religion. For years a fierce battle was fought between the spiritual and temporal lords for supremacy. The burning of the heretics is a silent but eloquent testimony to what took place between the Protestants and Roman Catholics. But one might say that this curse was a blessing in disguise inas-much as it was one of the main causes of the colonisation of America. Be that as it may be the point for us to note is that even education was not unaffected by this controversy for instance the founding of University College and King's College in London. India, be it remembered, is just passing through that stage and judging by the march of her progress, one hopes that such petty differences would soon be put aside and a firmer and broader outlook on life based on the comparative study of religions would be the be all and end-all of education. Let us however, wait and hope for the better.

COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—May I beg again the hospitality of your columns in connection with the proposal for starting a College of Technology, which I am going to move in the University Senate on the 24th instant.

Bombay happens to be the chief industrial and commercial city in India, and it is, indeed, unfortunate that studies in different branches of technical education have not yet been sufficiently developed in Bombay. We are frequently told that for certain industrial improvements or developments of a technical nature, we do not have qualified Indians. Some of the industrial concerns, controlled by Indians have to depend on foreign experts for this kind of work. The work of the Education Department and of the University has been so far divorced from the industrial life of the city and the Presidency and has thus failed to turn the vast raw materials available into finished products and to realise the ambitions of the leading men of the country for industrial progress, for the increase of wealth for the removal of general unemployment.

Besides, providing qualifications for suitable employment to a large number of our young men and, therefore, efficient and economical servants to mill-owners and other industrialists, the advancement of the study of Technology will open out new fields for the utilization of the vast resources of this country. In Western countries; and particularly in America, there is a system by which problems of technical research arising out of industrial work are investigated in the Universities. Our industries, like the cotton industry, depend at present for their progress on researches made in other countries; and it often happens that by the time we are able to make use of one of their improvements, the industries in these other countries have advanced some steps further by the help of new researches made on the spot with reference to local conditions. Here is a great scope for a close contact between the industrial magnates of the Presidency and the University, which will be of benefit to all concerned.

We all know that the largest industry in the country, the cotton Industry, on which the life of the city and of the Presidency depends to a great extent is in a bad way. It is not my purpose to analyse the causes of the present depression. But it must be admitted that if the industry is going to flourish, it must be made more efficient in all its aspects. The industry has tried to get protection from Government but without material success; it must now help itself. In achieving this desired efficiency, the advancement of the study of tetchnology up to the research stage is bound to be of great help in the long run.

The only institution which does some work in this connection is the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute. But it is well-known that because the Institute does not possess the status of a College, and because the University does not grant a Degree in the subjects taught at the Institute, the best brains are diverted away from it. Only those who are not able to prosecute their studies for a University Degree find their way to this Institute. This means that the less qualified, or students of poor calibre, join the Institute. We cannot, therefore, expect brilliant results from them: they are at best qualified for subordinate positions in the industrial establishments of the country.

In view of the increasing importance of this work from the point of view of the industrial advancement of the country, and in view of the increasing unemployment among the Arts graduates, this state of affairs is certainly undesirable. The Government of Bombay appointed a Committee some years ago under the Chairmanship of Sir M. Visvesvaraya for the development of Technical Education; but as usual the report of this Committee has not been followed by any tangible action.

The University Reform Committee emphasise the need for this study and the New University Act contemplates the provision for research in Technology. I think it is high time that the University should now take up this question in all seriousness, and make a determined effort to supply this long-felt want in this City.

In my next letter to you I hope to be able to suggest the ways and means necessary to make a beginning in the direction of further industrial development through the agency of the University.—Yours etc.,

ACCACIO G. VIEGAS.

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AMERICAN COTTON CROP ESTIMATES

System Of Par Values

HOW PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS ERR

Mr. John A. Todd, writing in the "Manchester Guardian Commercial" describes at full length in the following article the system of Par Values adopted in making American estimates of American Cotton crop

Ever since the system of "Par Values" was first used by the United States Bureau, about ten years ago, it has been a matter of great puzzlement to the cotton trade. Latterly, owing to the fact that the Bureau have ceased to publish the Par Values, the trade seems to have jumped to the conclusion that they were no longer in use, but this is a misunderstanding. For example, in the last Bureau report of October 8 a sentence occured: "The forecast of October 1 is 446,000 bales below the forecast of September 1. This reduction is less than the reduction indicated by the decline of 5.9 points in Condition, for the reason that in the September forecast **the Board's interpretation of Condition** made allowance for damage from boll weevil unanticipated by reporters at that time. The Bureau's method of "interpreting" the Condition figure is just the system of Par Values and, as the extent of this interpretation has sometimes been very substantial in recent years, it may be well to explain again what the system of Par Values means and how it is used.

Fundamentally, the Par Values are an attempt to arrive at the probable 100 per cent value of the crop indication at the date of each Bureau report. At the end of each season, when the final crop is known, the Bureau goes back over the record of the Condition figures, which still form the basis of each report, and makes a calculation for each State on the following lines:—On September 1, 1927, the Condition Figure for Texas was given as 56 per cent. The actual crop in Texas turned out to be the equivalent of an average yield of 129lb. per acre. Therefore, a condition of 100 per cent. on September 1 would have indicated an average yield of 230lb. per acre for Texas A similar calculation is made for each State. but no par value for the Belt as a whole is calculated, though it is quite easy to make such a calculation. It is, however of doubtful value, because the pars vary greatly from one State to another, and even very considerably for the same State from one Bureau report to another, or for the same State and the same Bureau report from one year to another.

It will be understood that as the result of this system the normal movement of the Par Values from one bureau to another throughout each season is in inverse relation to the normal movement of the Condition figures. Thus the Condition figures tend to fall from July or August to about September or October, with the result that the Par Values normally move the other way, rising from July to October. After Oct. both Condition figures and Par Values are to some extent set aside, or at least they are so much modified by other considerations, such as the actual ginnings, that they cease to be the main factor in the settlement of the indicated crop figures.

As the data accumulated for a number of seasons the Board began to put them together and worked out a system of average par values in each State for each Bureau report, and in 1918 they began to use this accumulated information by working out Basic Par Values for each State and each Bureau report. Then, as the date of each Bureau report came found in a new season, the Condition figures arrived at by the Government from the informarion for each State supplied by their reporters was applied to these basic par values, the result being the indicated yield per acre, and this again being applied to the estimated acreage gave the indicated crop for that State.

At first the Basic Par Values were used with very little modification, but as experience accumulated, and especially during the three bad weevil years, 1921-23, it became evident that a strict average of ten years (or any other period) was not necessarily the best indication of the probabilities. When these three bad weevil years were followed by three opposite years, 1924-26, when there was very little weevil, the experience was reversed, and it became obvious that a ten-year average which included the three very bad weevil years was not a fair indication of what might be expected in years when eevil damage was much less.

The result has been the development of a new system under which the Bureau starts each year with a series of Basic Par Values for each Bureau report, but as each Bureau comes round the Board meets the night before and subjects the Basic Par Values to a carefully detailed analysis, in which all the information at the disposal of the Board is brought to bear on the question of what kind of a season this is likely to be. Their information is exceedingly varied and detailed, bearing on every possible aspect of the season's prospects, and it has all been most carefully analysed and reduced as far as possible to mathematical terms. If the result of their deliberations is to show. that the current season is likely to show fairly heavy weevil infestation then the Par Value will be adjusted so as to make it more in linwith other previous seasons when boll weevil conditions were similar, and the opposite if the weevil indications are favourable.

With the revised Par Values thus arrived at, the Board meets next morning, when the figures of the reporters for every State and township are brought out. The Board discusses all the information supplied by the reporters as to the condition in each State, and decides from this and all other data available the Condition figures to be adopted for each State. These figures are then applied to the revised Par Values, and the result, which is the indicated yield per acre to the estimated acreage.

The result is that by means of this system of "interpreting" the Condition figures through the Par Values., the Board now exercises a considerable control over the result which would otherwise be brought out by the Condition figures as returned by the reporters throughout the Belt. The extent of the possible change which may be made in the indicated crop figure by this interpretation is, of course, not known, because the Board does not publish either the Basic Par Values, which they adopted at the beginning of the season, or the revised Par Values which they actually used on each occasion. It is, however, possible to calculate approximately the Par Values actually used for each of the three reports, August, September, and October.

Detailed examination shows that the variation of the Par Values from August to September and from September to October in each of these years varies substantially in particular States, and for the same State in different years—**e.g.**, in October, 1928, the Par Value for North Carolina was raised 52 points, whereas in previous year the variation was never more than 35 points and had been as low as 16 points (in 1927). In Texas last month the figure was only raised 8points whereas it has been raised as much as 23 points (in 1923), and has actually been reduced in two cases. This seems to indicate that the amount of "interpretation" by the Bureau may at times be considerable.

It must be made perfectly clear that this is not intended to imply a criticism of the Board's methods; on the contrary, the writer believes that the Board are now in possession of a huge quantity of accumulated information which they are constantly increasing and extending, and which puts them in a position far above anyone else to judge the progress of the crop at any stage in any one year. But in his opinion it is very desirable that the Board should resume publication after the event of the Par Values which they used for every State at each Bureau report, as wellas the Basic Par Values, so that those in the trade who care to study these matters would have accurate information as to what the Board actually did in each case. The Board ceased to publish the Basic Par Values **in advance** because they believed that the reporters were getting into the way of looking too much at these Par Values and allowing their judgment of the Condition figure to be affected by what they kne wwould be the result in view of the Par Values. This is probably true, and no one would wish to interfere with the discretion so carefully used by the Board in their assssment of the value of the reporters' Condition figures and the interpretation of the result, but there cannot be this objection of the publication of the Par Values **after** the Bureau report. and the writer believes that the opinion of the trade should be brought to bear on the Board in order to secure such publication. It is not desirable that private individuals should be left to calculate these Par Values with a considerable possibility of error.

MR. MORGAN EVANS AGAIN

FINDS NO SECONDER AT KRUGERSDORP

The Johannesburg correspondent of "The Natal Witness" wrote under date October 7 last:—

A resolution protesting against the Condonation Act in regard to Asiatics moved by Mr. Morgan Evans, Deputy-Mayor of Klerksdrop at a public meetin held in the Town Tall, Krugersdorp, on Friday night, received no seconder and was consequently not put.

Mr. Morgan Evans said he had been accused of coming there to secure notoriety. It was nothing of the kind. He was fighting for the employment of the youngsters of South Africa.

He had been grievously attacked by certain newspapers in regard to a recent incident, went on the speaker, but he felt he had to do something or burst. They in South Africa must set aside all political differences and fight the question of Indian penetration in South Africa which spelt doom to their commercial interests. At Klerksdrop more than 250 people protested against Mr. Sastri speaking there. It was now past history and he had no need to apologise to Mr. Sastri.

"I do not regret the incident to this day and I am out to fight the Indian question to the hitter end," added Mr. Morgan Evans.

Mr. Sastri came to South Africa as an ambassador, a representative of India, and he had not the right to tour the country and make propaganda in the interest of his people against the interest of the people living in South Africa.

Mr. Sastri did not represent the class of Indian they had in this country. He was a Brahmin and he had no respect in his country for the class of Indian in South Africa. His tour was one of hypocrisy.

At this stage several people left the hall and Mr. Morgan Evans remarked that he was sorry to see that some of the sons and daughters of South Africa did not realise the importance of the meeting.

Mr. Morgan Evans then spoke in Afrikaans.

Several questions were put and answered and the meeting came to an abrupt end.

Late in the afternoon Mr. Morgan Evans arrived in Krugersdorp by motor car and toured the town his car being covered with streamers bearing the following inscriptions.

"Hurrah for the Sammie. Social status for the Indian; the street for our youngsters. No condonation but repatriation. Help the poor dionmmels who have just pap and pampoen. The coolie is fat as bacon, but we'll die of poverty."

THE KING'S CAR.

IT'S MADE TO MEASURE

As a motorist, King George sets an example in economy.

Many people imagine that the King has only to desire a new car, and one appears. The reverse is the case. His Majesty is by no means a rich man, and after the needs of hospitality and upkeep have been met the Royal grant allows very little margin for expensive whims.

The King's last car was in constant use for over thirteen years. Indeed, it was only due to his anxiety to encourage industry that he gave way to the representations made to him and ordered a new one.

THE ROYAL SHIELD.

The buying of the Royal car is by no means the simple task it sounds, and is not merely a matter of going into the largest show-room and choosing a model. A full-size plan is first drawn on a wall for the King's inspection. Now that the State Coach is rarely used for ceremonial occasions, apart from the opening of Parliament, many of the features of the gilded coach have to be incorporated into the design of the Royal car.

The windows are made exceptionally large, so that the public can see their Majesties during processions. The height of the car, too, must be sufficient to allow the King to wear the tall head-dresses that State occasions demand. Spare wheel are fixed on the side of the bonnet.

The King's car does not bear a registration number plate, but carries instead a shield bearing the Royal Standard in the daytime. At night a distinguishing blue light is used to enable the police to afford it precedence.

FADS AND F OIBLES OF STAR

TIT BITS FROM HOLLYWOOD

Even the very biggest among the film stars have one or two amiable little weaknesses to which they plead guilty.

In the fierce glare of publicity always surrounding these famous figures, so much is made of their spectacular qualities that the human side is apt to be neglected. So that it may interest star-worshippers to learn that their idols possess plenty of rather jolly little sins.

The man who always forgets to return one's matches is a familiar figure in life, like the fellow who borrows one's pencil and put it into his OWN pocket afterwards. Both have their counterparts in screenland. Edward Earle hardly ever spends his own money on matches. He is quite a byword amongst his friends as the worse annexer of other folks' wax vestas extant. Safety matches are fairly safe from his predatory fingers, but Earle cannot resist wax vestas. It is not that he cannot afford a few cents for lights: it is simply what the star calls, "A Scotch Streak. Thus writes Lockton Kent in the "Picture Goer."

Filmland boasts of some regular old hoarders, too. Constance Talmadge has hoarded up her vanity cases and handbags ever since she was sixteen. They now fill a respectably large trunk which reposes at her sister Norma's house in Hollywood. There they lie, shabby leather ones cheek-by-jowl with tarnished silver ones, large ones and small ones, all very much the worse for wear, and there they are likely to remain. The star cannot part with them—she simply cannot.

COLLECTING OLD RUBBISH.

Should her elder sister ever take her to task about it, Constance would retaliate by asking Norma whether the same man who removes the trunk can also cart away the collection of ancient phonograph and gramophone records appertaining to Mrs. Joseph Schenk. It is a fact that Norma Talmadge still possesses, almost intact, the old cylinders and discs that have been hers since her schooldays. Some of them are entirely worn out, yet Norma would not hear of getting rid of them. "It would be such waste," she protest. "they do not take up much room, and anyway, I want them."

The late Wallace Reid was a "still" fiend. Every available "stil" from all the films he ever played in he saved. It was not personal vanity; of all the male screen idols, Reid was said to be the least given to self-admiration, but, all the same, he preserved them. It was probably a habit formed in his early days as a director which clung.

Nearly all the hoarders, however, are of the fair-sex. Colleen Moore whenever she opens one of the frequent parcels that come her way, invariably fold up the wrapping paper it came in, and put it in a carved chest which stands in a corner. She, too, has a frugal streak somewhere, for she seldom cuts the string, preferring to preserve it intact, in a neat little roll, against a probably mythical rainy day when someone will corner the string market!

FOND OF NECK-TIES.

Patsy Ruth Miller has a way of saving wrapping paper, too, but she only keeps the pretty coloured kind that comes along with the coming of Father Christmas. Coloured boxes, especially those with holly or mistletoe on them, she cannot resist, and she is always "going to save them up till next year, and then she won't have to buy any and can spend more money on presents." But next year never comes as far as Patsy is concerned, for she usually forgets all about the matter until it is too late.

Ribbons and little coloured bags such as chocolates or small purchases are placed in at the stores are articles of small value in the eyes of most people. Blanche Sweet, however, treasures them, especially odds and ends of ribbon. She used to use them as bookmarkers at one time, but the library is not built yet that would house enough books to use up the blonde star's collection of ribbons.

By the time it is worn out, Lewis Stone just begins to grow fond of a necktie. He would be the despair of any "gentleman's gentleman" on this score, but that does not trouble him. He saves them up religiously, despite the fact that two of his lady friends made him a sporting offer to have them made into a crazy-pattern dressing-gown for him as a birthday gift.

FADS AND FOIBLES.

Many stars plead guilty to rooted objections to parting with money to buy quite ordinary necessities. For instance, though economy is not exactly one of Wallace Beery's virtues, he set quite a fashion when he stated that half a dollar for a stick of grease-paint fretted his frugal soul, and henceforth and for evermore he was going to swear off make-up.

Estelle Taylor hates parting with money at the handkerchief counter; she likes someone else to buy them for her.

Thus they have their fads and foibles even as you and I, and they are not at all averse to being turned "human side out" once in a while.

SPORT IN GERMANY

Frankfort's Striking Example of Advance in Athletics

Germany's youth is concentrating with German thoroughness on on port and athletics, and, as the Olympic Games in Amsterdam proved, not without success.

Every schoolboy and student is nowadays impressed by his teacher with the necessity of devoting attention to the needs of the body as well as to the mind by resorting to athletic exercises whenever possible, and this constant propaganda is fostered and encouraged to the utmost by the State and by the municipalities, which are always ready to supply either the ground itself or the funds with which to establish sports grounds.

The city of Frankfort-on-the-Main supplies a striking example of this attention to the sport needs of the rising German generation. The city possesses what is claimed to be, and with every justification, the finest and most elaborately-equipped stadium and sports ground in the world, which is at the disposal of every man, woman, or child who pays the small fee of 4d. for admission to it.

The stadium, which is only forty minutes tdam ride from Frankfort, has an area of 105 acres, surrounded by woods, and was formerly a matary rifle range and practice ground. It contains everything imaginable connected with sport, and British and American visitors who have seen it declare there is nothing like it anywhere else.

There is the gigantic athletic track 500 metres long and 7.1/2 metres wide, with seats around for 40,000 spectators, and a main building in the form of an ancient Greek theatre in which theatrical plays and concerts can be given. A little further on is the covered-in sports hall 65 ft. long, 82ft. wide, and 40ft. high.

A gallery around the hall with a floor of cork linoleum serves as a race track in the winter, while in the centre of the hall is a tennis court with a parquet floor and another section of the hall is covered with sawdust and is reserved for gymnastic enthusiasts.

FREE MEDICAL SERVICE.

In one end of the hall are the dressing and massage rooms and hot and cold shower baths, and also a special room where artificial sunlight treatment can be obtained on payment of a very small fee, while the services of a doctor are at the disposal of every visitor free of charge.

Outside the sports hall is an open-air theatre with seats for 1,000 people where plays are given in the summer, and religious services are also held.

In the tennis sect on of the stadium twelve hard courts and two grass courts are at the disposai of anyone who is prepared to pay 6d. per hour for a game. Dressing-rooms and shower-baths are, of course, provided for the players. Close by is a 400 metre athletic track used solely for training purposes.

A few hundred yards away is the 400 metres long and ten metres wide cycling track, which can also be used by motor-cycles, and on which a speed of 100 miles per hour can be attained. In the middle of the track is an arena which can be used boxing bouts. There is seating accommodation for 20,000 spectators around the cycling track and rooms are provided in the main building for foreign cyclist competitors who wish to live there and train for their races.

A little further on one comes to the magnificent open-air bathing pool, 100 metres long and 22 metres wide, with springboards from 3ft. to 33ft. high and water from 15ft. to 4ft. deep.

PLAYGROUND FOR CHILDREN.

The pool contains 7,600 metres of water, which is kept absolutely clean and pure by constant filtration and pumping. Before anyone is allowed to enter the pool he is forced to pass under a shower-bath. Seats for 6,000 spectators are placed around the pool, which is illuminated from above and also by lights at the bottom of the water. It is always kept at an even temperature of 65deg.

Non-swimmers and children are provided with another bathing pool adjoining the main one, where the water is at its deepest, only 3ft. deep, while next door to it is a large playing ground for grown-ups and children. Everything is provided for the comfort of bathers and spectators. Hairdressers and masseurs for men and women are there, newspapers and magazines are laid out, while a large restaurant supplies the bodily need of all. summons dancers to their duty, and is al.

A dance floor in the open air finally ways very popular in the summer evenings when the stadium has thousands of visitors from Frankfort and the neighbourhood, some of whom spend the whole day there indulging in their favourite sport or lazing about on the grass and in the woods.

The stadium was built during the inflation period, and consequently only cost about £180,000 and it was money well spent, for it gives pleasure and health to innumerable people at a very small cost, and is unique in the world.

CHRISTIANS AT CRICKET

Many places in India go in for Quadrangular Cricket Tournaments and the teams are usually Hindus, Mussalmans, Parsees and Europeans. For the first time in such a tournament the Christians have put in a team as a community, in which both Indian and European Christians have united. This has taken place in Nagpur and the Christian team has proved victorious in the final, defeating the Hindu team by 119 runs over the two innings. In the first innings the Hindus were ahead scoring 290 as against the Christians' 136, but in the second innings the Christians made a wonderful recovery making 412 runs altogether, to which their captain, Chaube, contributed a fine 106 and three other batsmen over 50 each. Then George, the Christian bowler, brought about the collapse of the Hindu side, taking 8 wickets for 41 runs. So the Christian eleven came out victorious. We heartily congratulate them on their great victory and trust that Christians in other provinces will be encouraged to unite, in such a sporting effort. This is a variety of communalism that is all to the good and does no harm to anyone.

We regret that we cannot say the same thing of the efforts that are being put forth by Christians in the Madras Presidency at this time to secure the Judgeship that is soon to be vacated by Mr. S. M. Devadoss. This is sheer communalism. The vacancy should go to the best man and not necessarily to the member of any particular community. We have no use for this kind of communalism. The Christian of course should have the same chance as any other but to claim that because a Christian has filled a particular place, shou'd always go to a Christian is neither wise nor Christian.—"The Guardian."

Printed and published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company, Limited, by SORAB PALONJI KAPADIA, and edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Bombay.